Superior Galleries Presents

THE ABRAHAM BROMBERG COLLECTION OF JEWISH COINS

Part II

10 December 1992

Prices Realized *for*

The Abraham Bromberg Collection of Jewish Coins, Part II

~ December 10, 1992 ~

LOT	BID	LOT	BID	LOT	BID	LOT	BID	LOT	BID	LOT	BID	LOT	BID	LOT	BID
316	2200.00	355	5775.00	394	17050.00	433	1595.00	472	440.00	511	308.00	550	4840.00	589	687.50
317	825.00	356	1100.00	395	11550.00	434	5060.00	473	467.50	512	660.00	551	6050.00	590	770.00
318	687.50	357	577.50	396	8250.00	435	1925.00	474	605.00	513	522.50	552	4400.00	591	1320.00
319	2090.00	358	1210.00	397	4400.00	436	2970.00	475	495.00	514	385.00	553	4840.00	592	550.00
320	1705.00	359	1045.00	398	4180.00	437	3520.00	476	495.00	515	308.00	554	4620.00	593	440.00
321	2090.00	360	4620.00	399	10175.00	438	1155.00	477	330.00	516	396.00	555	4620.00	594	385.00
322	242.00	361	13200.00	400	3740.00	439	11550.00	478	357.50	517	385.00	556	374.00	595	935.00
323	93.50	362	6325.00	401	3960.00	440	5060.00	479	319.00	518	880.00	557	5775.00	596	115.50
324	115.50	363	1100.00	402	5500.00	441	6325.00	480	357.50	519	1155.00	558	5775.00	597	192.50
325	770.00	364	935.00	403	3080.00	442	3300.00	481	412.50	520	319.00	559	8250.00	598	192.50
326	880.00	365	308.00	404	4180.00	443	6160.00	482	1155.00	521	467.50	560	7700.00	599	6875.00
327	286.00	366	198.00	405	6875.00	444	18150.00	483	522.50	522	467.50	561	440.00	600	26400.00
328	715.00	367	1045.00	406	4180.00	445	10450.00	484	522.50	523	330.00	562	330.00	601	8250.00
329	880.00	368	165.00	407	4675.00	446	1705.00	485	935.00	524	357.50	563	990.00	602	1760.00
330	440.00	369	4180.00	408	2310.00	447	2860.00	486	330.00	525	1375.00	564	522.50	603	1320.00
331	264.00	370	2530.00	409	3520.00	448	3080.00	487	522.50	526	352.00	565	308.00	604	770.00
332	935.00	371	5500.00	410	2200.00	449	2200.00	488	632.50	527	605.00	566	687.50	605	308.00
333	440.00	372	3960.00	411	16500.00	450	1595.00	489	880.00	528	440.00	567	396.00	606	715.00
334	880.00	373	2200.00	412	1595.00	451	3520.00	490	467.50	529	308.00	568	577.50	607	385.00
335	143.00	374	3740.00	413	1705.00	452	1650.00	491	308.00	530	550.00	569	522.50	608	231.00
336	396.00	375	3190.00	414	1815.00	453	2090.00	492	308.00	531	396.00	570	396.00	609	1210.00
337	522.50	376	1265.00	415	14300.00	454	467.50	493	1210.00	532	495.00	571	286.00	610	1045.00
338	825.00	377	1650.00	416	4950.00	455	687.50	494	715.00	533	319.00	572	330.00	611	17050.00
339	1045.00	378	1760.00	417	4400.00	456	522.50	495	1100.00	534	330.00	573	308.00	612	1155.00
340	2090.00	379	1265.00	418	2530.00	457	1155.00	496	2310.00	535	440.00	574	374.00	613	5060.00
341	1595.00	380	3080.00	419	1870.00	458	1155.00	497	935.00	536	396.00	575	165.00	614	1155.00
342	12100.00	381	2420.00	420	1595.00	459	1375.00	498	605.00	537	495.00	576	550.00	615	1650.00
343	3080.00	382	17600.00	421	1210.00	460	770.00	499	1375.00	538	412.50	577	121.00	616	198.00
344	2420.00	383	165000.00	422	3960.00	461	1045.00	500	2200.00	539	396.00	578	1430.00	617	990.00
345	990.00	384	1650.00	423	1045.00	462	825.00	501	385.00	540	385.00	579	5775.00	618	13200.00
346	9075.00	385	14850.00	424	1265.00	463	1980.00	502	385.00	541	1265.00	580	825.00	619	715.00
347	2090.00	386	3960.00	425	1595.00	464	12100.00	503	385.00	542	385.00	581	1375.00	620	1155.00
348	7700.00	387	220.00	426	1870.00	465	14850.00	504	742.50	543	2860.00	582	143.00	621	41800.00
349	29700.00	388	187.00	427	1320.00	466	1100.00	505	990.00	544	4620.00	583	495.00	622	1925.00
350	15950.00	389	71500.00	428	4620.00	467	880.00	506	357.50	545	4400.00	584	308.00	623	3960.00
351	4125.00	390	7425.00	429	2530.00	468	935.00	507	1100.00	546	4840.00	585	286.00	624	5060.00
352	2200.00	391	605.00	430	1980.00	469	715.00	508	357.50	547	4840.00	586	308.00	625	302.50
353	2090.00	392	44000.00	431	1155.00	470	715.00	509	330.00	548	4620.00	587	308.00	626	5060.00
354	209.00	393	46200.00	432	2860.00	471	990.00	510	385.00	549	4400.00	588	1512.50		

Lots which have been reacquired by the consignors have been excluded from this listing. It is possible, however, that prices have been listed for lots which were reacquired for the consignor by another individual instructed to bid on his behalf if such information was not available to Superior at the time this listing was printed. Superior Galleries recommends that you utilize several sources of information in establishing the market value of an item.

Total Gross Prices Realized : $ 1,183,308.50

Prices include 10% Buyer's Fee. WD = Withdrawn

Calendar of Future Sales

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Animation Art
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Stamps
U.S. and Worldwide. 3,000 -4,000 lots . . . . . June, 1993

Sports Memorabilia . . . . . July, 1993

U.S. Coins
Held prior to the ANA Convention in Baltimore . . . . . July 26, 1993

U.S. Coins
Held prior to the Long Beach Coin Show . . . . . September 26-28, 1993

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THE ABRAHAM BROMBERG COLLECTION

OF JEWISH COINS

Part II

10 December 1992
1:00 PM Sharp
Sheraton-New York Hotel
811 7th Avenue (at 53rd Street)
New York, New York 10019
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Front cover illustration: lot 394, obverse
Back cover illustration: lot 411, reverse

THE BROMBERG COLLECTION
Part II

Sheraton-New York Hotel
10 December 1992
Thursday Afternoon
1:00 PM SHARP

LOT VIEWING IN BEVERLY HILLS
at our offices and headquarters beginning
Monday, 16 November - Wednesday, 2 December 1992
Lot viewing by appointment only
Monday - Friday 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM

LOT VIEWING IN NEW YORK
at the Sheraton-New York Hotel
811 7th Avenue (at 53rd)
New York, New York 10019
Tuesday, 8 December 1992 - 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM
through
Thursday, 10 December - 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM
(Appointments are not necessary in New York)

Research; coordinator-editor	L. Mildenberg
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NOTES TO THE CATALOGUE

In the following coin descriptions, Palaeo-Hebrew (or Palaeo-Aramaic) is followed by a left-right transliteration and finally the English equivalent of the inscription. Weights are given in grams and the die axis is shown by an arrow indicating the orientation of the reverse as regards the obverse at 12 o'clock. Thus, a downward arrow (↓) would signify ↑ ↓; when held within the fingers, the coin's obverse is aligned to 12 o'clock, and when the coin is flipped, the reverse is upside down, pointing to 6 o'clock, just like the penny in your pocket.

Many copper-alloy coins described do not have stated denominations; we simply do not possess historical sources which discuss them as a class. In these instances, the diameter is measured in millimeters, when holding the obverse of a coin in a 12 o'clock position; the measurement is then computed across the obverse, from 9 o'clock to 3 o'clock.

In such a comprehensive and exceptional collection of this kind one becomes weary to read "rare," "very rare," etc. for so many applicable entries. While these appellations are used in specific instances, this omission should *not* be construed as inferring the discussed coin is common or even merely scarce.

ABBREVIATIONS

B.C.E. — Before Common Era [same as B.C.]

C.E. — Common Era [same as A.D. (*anno Domini*)]

Mesh [1] — Y. Meshorer, *Jewish Coins of the Second Temple Period*, Tel-Aviv, 1967.
This volume is used by collectors as an easy-to-use general reference for which Mesh [1] numbers are herein used to describe types, not generally specific dies (unless applicable).

Mesh [2] — Y. Meshorer, *Ancient Jewish Coinage*, Dix Hills, New York, 1983.
The most exhaustive two-volume reference encompassing the entire field of ancient Jewish coinage. It is utilized in this catalogue to delineate variants as well as specific dies whenever possible.

Mild — L. Mildenberg, *The Coinage of the Bar Kokhba War*, Aarau, 1984.
This is a die corpus of all known Bar Kokhba coinage. In each instance "Mild" is used in describing specific die combinations utilized in the production of Bar Kokhba coinage. In addition, a listing of all known specimens of each die combination is given as well as over one hundred pages of prefactory background historical information. As can be seen by the number of illustrated and directly quoted specimens, the Bromberg Collection is the finest and much-consulted collection of Bar Kokhba coinage.

ON STUDYING JEWISH COINS

THE DISCOVERY OF NEW EVIDENCE

The scholars of the past were of the opinion that the Hasmonaean bronze issues were the first Jewish coins in antiquity. In 1931 and 1933, however, O.R. Sellers and W.F. Albright published a tiny silver coin fragment found in the Beth Zur excavations. They correctly read the inscription as Yeḥezqiyah.[1] In 1936, E.L. Sukenik, Yigael Yadin's father, for the first time recognized the legend Yehud, the Aramaic name of the province of Judaea, on small silver money.[2] In the second edition of his "Ancient Jewish Coins," 1947, A. Reifenberg summarized preceding studies in the first chapter entitled "Persian Period." In the early seventies, a hoard enriched the material considerably. Today we have at our disposal for study the full gamut of Yehud coins from the hemidrachm to the tetartemorion, thus from about 1.75 grams down to 0.15 grams, dating from Persian, Macedonian and Ptolemaic times, from about 360 till 282 B.C.E. We even know Yeḥezqiyah's title, which had not been preserved on the Beth Zur fragment: hapeḥah, the governor, the highest Persian official in the province of Judaea. All this is new, rich evidence, as meaningful for Jewish numismatics as for Persian and Jewish history.[3]

THE PREROGATIVE OF JEWISH COIN PRODUCTION

Jewish coins are far from being uniform. The legal prerequisites were different. The Yehud money could only come into being in the commonwealth of satrapies, provinces, dynasts and city-states under Achaemenid rule.[4] The Persian Great Kings allowed the production of a well structured, multifaceted *local* coinage, of which the Yehud issues were only a small part. The Hasmonaeans issued nothing else but bronzes, small cash for daily life, coins which were certainly Jewish, but essentially *autonomous* issues. Antiochos VII, the Seleukid king reigning from 138 till 129 B.C.E., had at the beginning of his rule granted to the Jews the right to strike their own coins. Thus, the minting authorization was clearly derived from the prerogative of the Seleukid king. It was, indeed, used as such, which is confirmed by the recent hoard evidence proving that Hyrcanus I (135-104 B.C.E.) was the first Jewish ruler to strike coins.[5] This occurred in a period after 134, when full Seleukid power was re-established in Judaea. Further, Greek legends beside Hebrew or Aramaic ones, and pagan images beside Jewish ones, indicate that the Hasmonaeans did not go beyond this scheme. Even an independent, powerful autocrat and conqueror like Alexander Jannaeus did not only refrain from producing silver coins, but did not deviate from Hyrcanus I's practice when he came to power in 103 B.C.E. The coins produced by the Herodians were *clientele* money, as they all – from the great Herod till the miserable Agrippa II – were clientele rulers by the grace of Roman power, as were many others in the East. Recent scholarship, therefore, deals correctly with the money of the Herodian Kingdom within *Roman Provincial Coinage*.[6] In sharp contrast to the earlier Jewish issues stand the coins of the *Bellum Judaicum* and the Bar Kokhba War. They are *sovereign* coinages, indeed the only real rebel money ever emitted in the Roman Empire.

THE COINAGE OF THE JEWISH WARS AS TEST GROUND OF NUMISMATIC METHODOLOGY

Both rebel issues were declarations of independence, sovereign Jewish coinages, created in a small, clearly defined territory and during a short period of time. They survived in considerable quantities. Further, both have special features, not known otherwise: in the *Bellum Judaicum* the thick shekels were unique in the preparation of the flans, appearance, proclamatory legends and monumental script – and in the Bar Kokhba War there is the astounding fact that no flans at all were produced, but all known and registered specimens were overstruck on foreign coins, then abundantly available. All these facts are favorable preconditions for numismatic research. However, the emergence of the thick shekels is still veiled in mystery. When in the Bar Kokhba coinage the comparison method was put to the test,[7] the structure and the chronological framework emerged, but the rich material was neither used to establish the probable size of the whole production nor was an attempt made to explain the manufacture of so many dies under war conditions[8] and to use the understrikes to clarify the money circulating in Judaea before the war.

THE INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH

Jewish coins did not, however, come into being in a vacuum. The Yehud coins have to be compared with the contemporary cash money emitted by the governors of Samaria in the north[9] and by the cities at the sea in the south. Which are the common features, which are the differences? The riddle of the shekels can only be solved by an historical, numismatic and technical approach. We still do not know how the temple dues were collected and transported, and how the funds were managed. How did the mint produce the thick shekels from the Tyrian shekels delivered year after year before the *Bellum Judaicum*? As to further work on the Bar Kokhba coinage just outlined, nothing will be accomplished without the collaboration of the numismatist and the statistician. The documents of the Judaean desert have been duly compared with the coins,[10] but, will further evidence on Shim'on bar Kosiba and his men come to light when the bulk of the documents will finally be published? Will we know then, who was Eleazar the Priest on the coins?

URGENT TASKS

No progress on the coins of the Jewish War can be made without a corpus of the shekels; there are no serious obstacles to do the work. As to the coins of the cities at the sea and the border region, the so-called Philisto-Arabians, the material has to be gathered and presented,[11] even if a die study might not be feasible. A comprehensive catalogue of the Judaea Capta issues is another desideratum. Whether it is done by a student of Roman or Jewish coinage, does not matter. What really is important is the continual presentation of the rich materials of Jewish coinage in clear illustrations. Hopefully, the Bromberg I and II sale catalogues[12] will contribute to this goal.

Leo Mildenberg

NOTES

1. O.R. Sellers, *The Citadel of Beth Zur*, Philadelphia 1933, n. 5 (Albright) and n. 9.
2. E.L. Sukenik, "Paralipomena Palaestinensia, The Oldest Coins of Judaea," *JPOS* 14, 1934, pp. 178-184 and "More about the Oldest Coins of Judaea," *JPOS* 15, 1935, pp. 341-343.
3. Cf. L. Mildenberg, "Yehud", *Essays in Honor of Margaret Thompson*, Wetteren 1979, pp. 183-196.
4. See above n. 3, p. 185 and L. Mildenberg, "Über das Kleingeld in der Persischen Provinz Judäa," *HdA* II_1, München 1988, p. 726.
5. D. Barag and S. Qedar, "The Beginning of Hasmonaean Coinage," *INJ* 4, 1980, pp. 8-21; D. Barag, *A Survey of Numismatic Research 1985-1990*, Brussels, 1991, p. 106.
6. A. Burnett, M. Amandry, P. Rippolès, *Roman Provincial Coinage*, I, London 1992, pp. 678-685
7. W.E. Metcalf, review of L. Mildenberg, *Bar Kokhba*, in *AJA* 30, 1986, p. 254.
8. Cf. A.H. Levy, "The Making of Coin Dies," *INJ* 10, 1988-89, p. 138.
9. Y. Meshorer and S. Qedar, *The Coinage of Samaria in the Fourth Century*, Jerusalem – Los Angeles 1991.
10. L. Mildenberg, *Bar Kokhba*, pp. 90-92.
11. See the preliminary study L. Mildenberg, "Gaza Mint Authorities in Persian Time," *Trans* 2, 1990, pp. 137-146.
12. Cf. M.J. Price, review of J.W. Betlyon, *The Coinage and Mints of Phoenicia in the Pre-Alexandrine Period*, Chico 1982, in *INJ* 9, 1986-7, p. 99: "First, the evidence has to be gathered, by scouring collections public and private throughout the world, and all published sources, including that very rich quarry of material, the sales catalogues."

NOTES FROM A CATALOGUER

When we are fortunate enough to handle and study the treasures of the past, not only do we develop a sensitivity and compassion for what has gone before and thereby derive a larger historical perspective of present and future, but additionally we gain a great admiration and respect for those artists and artisans who envisioned and created these objects we so revere: again, light dances upon the facets of a meticulously cut translucent glass bowl, earlier carefully wrapped in a palm fiber package and then rescued from the desert caves which hid its presence; cold bronze, enhanced by the chemistry of its earthen coating, now sings a song of multicolored hue. Each specimen, as different from its brethren as you and I, bound by the same laws of nature, rests securely in its enveloped protection, until the hand of man caresses or defiles it.

A fine and worthwhile sale catalogue must evolve from the need of presenting the coins in a venture prompted by commercialism (although in this particular instance the monetary realization goes from collector to charity) to a maturation of scholarly proportions, suitable for future study and reference. It should scientifically present all substantive details concerning the coin, as if in isolation relative only to itself, and then to other coins of similar type and issuance, to the marketplace and finally be reflective of the situations and interpretive problems of its mintage. The numismatic and historical commentaries included with many of the entries in this catalogue were designed to interest the novice as well as the more advanced collector, to fill in gaps and show connections between disciplines. To instruct is a worthwhile purpose, but to cause to question is even a higher objective. This is indeed the last time each of these coins will compose a whole, familiarized by their neighbors, as they will soon separately repose in many corners of the globe, from literally a few kilometers from their place of manufacture and burial, to thousands of miles away, such as on a continent inhabited at the time of their striking by those whom we term Native Americans, themselves migrators from Asia. In a sense we are all nomadic.

In composing this reference, I have learned much; if the reader could benefit only a small portion from the enrichment that I have gained, the toil and anxiety of production would well have been worthwhile. It is indeed a dream of many a numismatist to be given such a collection to arrange, describe and intrigue. Personal favorites of the collection must rank the prototype Jewish War shekel first and foremost, as in this pattern one can *feel* the groping for the perfect design, composition, epigraphy – a stronger sentiment in any coin simply does not exist. It can be somewhat equated with the Brasher doubloon or various Birch patterns of the emerging United States, except the prompting of issuance was not so tentative and fragile, as in the case of the Jewish prototype, and the statements not so strong. In addition, the technological advances of the late 18th century screw press cannot effect such powerful religious, political and personal pleas and outcries as these shekels exude, with each planchet hammered on the edge and individually struck from hand-wrought dies. Of course, the many other rarities of this and other series should not be overlooked, but the Bar Kokhba tetradrachm, so beautifully and forcefully overstruck on a provincial coin of Vespasian, cannot escape from being called to mind. As pictured on the back cover, this coin proclaims freedom more boldly than any other to me; Bar Kokhba symbols and proclamation are struck over the portrait of their titular head and persecutor of the previous Jewish War. As well, the Old Testament names on the exotic and fascinating series we call Persian Period and Yehud are of great interest, as is my personal favorite design, considering balance of artistic composition as well as execution, the large bronze issue (emergency half shekel) of the Jewish War (lots 384 and 385 of this catalogue); it is both *active* (one of the very few instances of movement on Jewish coins) and beautifully simple, as well as symbolic. In this bias I concur with our collector, Abraham Bromberg.

When pursuing numismatic research, one must stay abreast of all new scholarship, in addition to keeping that scholarship in historical perspective for possible future enlargement or refutation. We have sincerely attempted to do just that, while many questions have plagued us in touching these ancient treasures, some connected directly with numismatics, some peripherally. Is indeed the sole copper scroll found in the Dead Sea area telling us of the whereabouts of the taxes collected illegally by the Jews, for the Jews, between the wars? Who created, touched, dreamt of, toiled for and lusted after these pieces of metal? While the pure artistry of classical Greek coinage has never been equaled to this day, Jewish coins exude a depth, an aura which is uniquely theirs, begot from their birth out of the quest and zeal for freedom as well as their religious sentiments and symbolism. When one touches them there is a special reverence, a communication and link between the beholder and the relic.

A collection reflects the interests and personality of the collector. In these coins we see, through the eyes of the watchful and patient student, the fascination of the history of a people, of their brief bouts with freedom and centuries of oppression. Abraham Bromberg assembled these coins in an unique time of discovery – the numerous small as well as large hoards which have been found·have provided us with literally thousands of fresh coins in the marketplace. A collector of just fifty years ago could not have hoped to possess more than a few Bar Kokhba silver coins, and presently we have a colleciton of these important coins numbering several hundred! As these "wheels of fortune" are unearthed, their path in the agora is as fascinating as their discovery, and as deeply touched by human emotions as in their creation. Here, Abraham Bromberg, collector and benefactor, chose the finest assistance possible in Leo Mildenberg, scholar and dealer, founding numismatist at Leu. Personally, I am grateful to have had the distinct pleasure of working with them both, as well as with these coins, the numismatic culmination of forty years of devotion, the finest private collection of Jewish coins ever yet formed.

Paul Rynearson

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY (including general references)

AJA	*American Journal of Archaeology*, Concord, New Hampshire.
Alon	G. Alon, *A History of the Jews in the Land of Israel in the Period of the Mishna and the Talmud*, I-II, Merhavia-TelAviv, 1954/1955, in Hebrew.
ANS	American Numismatic Society, New York.
ANSMN	*American Numismatic Society: Museum Notes*, New York.
ANSNNM	*American Numismatic Society: Numismatic Notes and Monographs*, New York.
ANSNS	*American Numismatic Society: Numismatic Studies*, New York.
Applebaum, *Judaea*	S. Applebaum, "Judaea as a Roman Province; the Countryside as a Political and Economic Factor," *ANRW* II 8 (1977) pp. 335-396.
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Avi-Jonah, *Palaestina*	M. Avi-Jonah, "Palaestina," *RE*, Supplementband XIII, Münich, 1974, cols. 321-454.
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Baron	S.W. Baron, *A Social and Religious History of the Jews*, II, 2nd ed., New York-London, 1952.
BMC	*Catalogue of the Greek Coins of Palestine in The British Museum* by G.F. Hill, London, 1914, pp. 284-316, pls. 32-38.
BMC followed by specific titles	Other parts of the above catalogue, London, 1873 ff. (e.g., *BMC Phoenicia*).
BMC	*Catalogue of the Coins of the Roman Empire in The British Museum*, I-VI, London, 1923-1962.
Bowersock, *Perspective*	G.W. Bowersock, "A Roman Perspective on the Bar Kochba War," *Approaches to Ancient Judaism*, II, ed. W.S. Green, Brown Judaic Studies 9, Ann Arbor, Mich., 1980, pp. 131-141.
BT	*Babylonian Talmud*, always followed by the name of the respective tractate.
CAH	*Cambridge Ancient History*, ed. J.B. Bury-S.A. Cook et al, Cambridge 1923- .
Clain-Stefanelli	E.E. Clain-Stefanelli: *Numismatic Bibliography*, München, 1984.
Cohen	H. Cohen, *Médailles impériales*, I-VIII, 2nd ed., Paris, 1880-1890.
Coin Hoards	*Coin Hoards*, The Royal Numismatic Society London, 1975- .
CNP	*Corpus Nummorum Palaestinensium*, vols. 1-4, Jerusalem, 1956-1961.
Deutsch	R. Deutsch, "A Portrait Coin of Agrippa II Reconsidered," *INJ* 9 (1986-7) pp. 36-7.
Dio	Cassius Dio Cocceianus, *Roman History*, Book 69. English translation by E. Cary, Loeb Classical Library, Cambridge, Mass.-London, 1925.

DJD	*Discoveries in the Judaean Desert,* vol. II, by P. Benoit, J.T. Milik and R. de Vaux, Oxford, 1961 and vol. III, by M. Baillet, J.T. Milik and R. de Vaux, Oxford, 1962.
EJ	*Encyclopaedia Judaica*, Jerusalem, 1972.
Essays Mildenberg	Various authors, *Festschrift für/Studies in Honor of Leo Mildenberg*, Wetteren, 1984.
Essays Sutherland	Various authors (included is Kraay's article on the Roman bronze coinage of Vespasian), *Scripta Nummaria Romana: Essays Presented to Humphrey Sutherland*, London, 1978.
Essays Thompson	Various authors (included is Mildenberg's article on Yehud coinage), *Greek Numismatics and Archaeology: Essays in Honor of Margaret Thompson,* Wetteren, 1979.
Garzetti	A. Garzetti, *From Tiberius to the Antonines*, London, 1974.
Goodenough	E.R. Goodenough, *Jewish Symbols in the Graeco-Roman Period,* vols. 1-12, New York, 1953-1968.
Grant, *Jews*	M. Grant, *The Jews in the Roman World*, New York, 1973.
Hamburger	L. Hamburger, "Die Silber-Münzprägungen während des letzten Aufstandes der Israeliten gegen Rom, nach einem in der Nähe von Chebron gemachten Münzfunde classificirt," *ZfN* 18 (1892) pp. 241-348, pl. 2. Reprinted under the title: *Die Münzprägungen während des letzten Aufstandes der Israeliten gegen Rom. Ein Beitrag vom numismatischen Standpunkt zur Geschichte jener Zeit,* Berlin, 1892.
HdA	*Handbuch der Archäologie*, München.
Hendin	D. Hendin, *Guide to Biblical Coins,* New York, 1987.
Herodion	*Herodion III, Catalogo delle monete,* by Augusto Spijkerman, Jerusalem, 1972.
Hideaways	A. Kloner, A. Oppenheimer, M. Gichon and Y. Yadin, "Subterranean Hideaways in the Judaean Shefelah?" *Cathedra* 26 (Jerusalem, December 1982) pp. 3-46.
IEJ	*Israel Exploration Journal*, Jerusalem.
INConv.	*International Numismatic Convention, Jerusalem, 27-31. 12. 1963, Proceedings,* Tel-Aviv-Jerusalem, 1967.
INJ	*Israel Numismatic Journal*, Tel-Aviv, Jerusalem. Containing a plethora of important, scholarly articles, some selected *INJ* topics are herein listed by author (see Barag, Deutsch, Levy and Qedar).
JPOS	*Journal of the Palestine Oriental Society,* Jerusalem.
Kadman	L. Kadman, *The Coins of Aelia Capitolina*, *CNP 1 Aelia Capitolina* (1956).
Kadman, *CNP*	L. Kadman, *Corpus Nummorum Palaestinensium,* vols. 1-4, Jerusalem, 1956-1961.
Kadman, *Hoards*	L. Kadman, "The monetary development of Palestine in the light of coin hoards," *INConv.* pp. 311-324.
Kanael, *Literaturüberblicke*	B. Kanael, "Literaturüberblicke der griechischen Numismatik: Altjüdische Münzen," *NG* 17 (1967) pp. 158-298.

Kindler	A. Kindler, *Coins of the Land of Israel, Collection of the Bank of Israel* (now Bank Israel), catalogue, Jerusalem, 1974.
Levy	A.H. Levy, "The Making of Coin Dies," *INJ* 10 (1988-9) pp. 137-141.
Lifschitz, *Césarée*	B. Lifschitz, "Césarée de Palestine, son histoire et ses institutions," *ANRW* II, 8 (1977) pp. 490-518.
Lifschitz, *Jérusalem*	B. Lifschitz, "Jérusalem sous la domination romaine, Histoire de la ville depuis la conquête de Pompée jusqu'à Constantin (63 a.C.-325 p.C.)," *ANRW* II, 8 (1977) pp. 444-489.
Madden	F.W. Madden, *Coins of the Jews*, London, 1881.
Maltiel-Gerstenfeld	J. Maltiel-Gerstenfeld, *260 Years of Ancient Jewish Coins*, Tel-Aviv, 1982.
Mesh[1]	Y. Meshorer, *Jewish Coins of the Second Temple Period*, Tel-Aviv, 1967.
Mesh[2]	Y. Meshorer, *Ancient Jewish Coinage*, Dix Hills, New York, 1983.
Mild	L. Mildenberg, *The Coinage of the Bar Kokhba War (Typos VI)*, Aarau, 1984.
Mildenberg, *Eleazar*	L. Mildenberg, "The Eleazar Coins of the Bar Kochba Rebellion," *Historia Judaica* 11, (1949) pp. 77-108.
Mildenberg, *HSCP*	L. Mildenberg, "Bar Kokhba Coins and Documents," *HSCP* 84 (1980) pp. 311-335.
Mildenberg, *Jerusalem*	L. Mildenberg, "Bar Kochba in Jerusalem?" *SM* 105 (1977) pp. 1-6.
Mildenberg, *Monetary System*	L. Mildenberg, "The Monetary System of the Bar Kokhba Coinage," *INConv.* pp. 41-47.
Mørkholm	O. Mørkholm, *Early Hellenistic Coinage*, Cambridge, 1991.
Mor-Rappaport	M. Mor and U. Rappaport, *Bar-Kokhva's Revolt - New Studies*, Jerusalem, 1983, in Hebrew.
PT	*Palestinian* or *Jerusalem Talmud*, always followed by the name of the respective tractate.
Qedar	S. Qedar, various articles in *INJ* including (with D. Barag) "The Beginning of Hasmonaean Coinage," *INJ* 4 (1980) pp. 8-21.
Qedem	*Qedem, Monographs of the Institute of Archaeology*, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem.
Rabello, *Legal Condition*	A.M. Rabello, "The Legal Condition of the Jews in the Roman Empire," *ANRW* II, 13 (1980) pp. 626-762.
Rappaport, *Numismatics*	U. Rappaport, "Numismatics," *The Cambridge History of Judaism*, Cambridge University Press, 1984, pp. 51-55, 409.
REJ	*Revue des Etudes Juives*, Paris.
Reifenberg	A. Reifenberg, *Ancient Jewish Coins*, 2nd rev. ed., Jerusalem, 1974.
RIC	H. Mattingly, E. Sydenham and others, *The Roman Imperial Coinage*, 1923- .
Rogers, *Guide*	E. Rogers, *A Handy Guide to Jewish Coins*, London, 1914.

Rosenberger	M. Rosenberger, *The Rosenberger Israel Collection*, 1, Jerusalem, 1972.
RPC	A. Burnett, M. Amandry and P. Ripollès, *Roman Provincial Coinage*, vol. I, London and Paris, 1992.
Schäfer, *Aufstand*	P. Schäfer, *Der Bar Kokhba-Aufstand, Studien zum zweiten jüdischen Krieg gegen Rom*, Tübingen,1981.
Schäfer, *Geschichte*	P. Schäfer, *Geschichte der Juden in der Antike*, Stuttgart, 1983.
Schürer, *History*	E. Schürer, *The History of the Jewish People in the Age of Jesus Christ (175 B.C.-A.D. 135)*, vol. 1, new English version rev. and ed. G. Vermes, F. Millar, Edinburgh, 1973.
SM	*Schweizer Münzblätter - Gazette Numismatique Suisse*, Bern-Basel.
Smallwood, *Roman Rule*	E.M. Smallwood, "The Jews under Roman Rule, From Pompey to Diocletian," *Studies in Judaism in late Antiquity*, 20, Leiden, 1976 and revised reprint Leiden, 1981.
SNG	*Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, with indication of collection.
SNR	*Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau-Revue Suisse de Numismatique*, Bern.
Stern	M. Stern ed., *Greek and Latin authors on Jews and Judaism*, vol. 2, *PIA*, Jerusalem, 1980.
Survey 1991	*A Survey of Numismatic Research 1985-1990*, Brussels, 1991.
Toynbee	Jocelyn M.C. Toynbee, *The Hadrianic School*, Cambridge, 1934.
Trans	*Transeuphratène*, Paris.
Vermes, *Scrolls*	G. Vermes, *The Dead Sea Scrolls*, London, 1977.
Wruck	W. Wruck, *Die Syrische Provinzialprägung von Augustus bis Trajan*, Stuttgart, 1931.
Yadin, *Bar-Kokhba*	Y. Yadin, *Bar-Kokhba, the Rediscovery of the Legendary Hero of the Last Jewish Revolt against Imperial Rome*, London, 1971.
Yadin, *IEJ* 11	Y. Yadin, "The Expedition to the Judaean Desert, 1960, Expedition D," *IEJ* 11 (1961) pp. 36-52.
Yadin, *IEJ* 12	Y. Yadin, "The Expedition to the Judaean Desert, 1961, Expedition D - The Cave of the Letters," *IEJ* 12 (1962) pp. 226-257.
Yourcenar	M. Yourcenar, *Mémoires d'Hadrien suivi de Carnets de notes de Mémoires d'Hadrien*, Collection Folio 921, Saint-Amand, 1979.

Superior Galleries

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9. A Buyer's Commission of ten percent (10%) on each individual lot will be added to all purchases made by all bidders, except consignors, with written agreement to the contrary, regardless of bidder's affiliation with any group or organization, and will be based upon the total amount of the final bid. The buyer's commission will be added to all invoices including reacquisitions by consignors in which case a reacquisition charge may apply unless specifically exempted. The reacquisition charge may be higher or lower than the buyer's commission and is determined by separate written agreement with Superior.

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11. Unless otherwise agreed in writing, auction sales are strictly cash in U.S. funds payable through a bank in the United States. Contact the Auction Company for wiring instructions before sending a wire. The auctioneer reserves the right to decline to release lots for which funds have not yet cleared. On any accounts past due, Superior reserves the right to extend credit and impose periodic charges as stated in these Terms of Sale or on the invoice or statement. Buyer agrees to pay reasonable attorneys fees and costs required to collect on such past due accounts. Lots must be paid for the earlier of receipt of invoice or delivery.

12. **No credit card purchases will be accepted.** Bids will not be accepted from those persons under eighteen (18) years of age without a parent's written consent which acknowledges the terms and conditions of sale herein and agrees to be bound thereby on behalf of the bidder.

13. By bidding in this sale, bidder personally guarantees payment. If a corporation is bidder, the officers and/or principals of the corporation agree to personally guarantee payment as part of their agreeing to bid, and the corporate representative present at the sale or who has signed any bid sheet represents that a corporate resolution binding each such officer is on file with the corporation in its minute book and shall be presented to Superior upon request.

14. By bidding in this sale, the bidder certifies to the auctioneer, the cataloguer, and Superior that they are not engaging in a consumer transaction and that they are not seeking to acquire the lots for personal, family or household purposes. If a corporation is the bidder,such bidder certifies that the purchase is in the ordinary course of business has been approved by the Board of Directors.

15. Floor bidders and mail bidders who have not established credit with Superior or the auctioneer must furnish satisfactory credit references or deposit at least twenty-five percent (25%) of their total bids for that session(s) or such other amounts as Superior may require before such bids will be accepted. Deposits submitted will be applied to purchases and any unused portion of such deposit will be promptly refunded upon clearance of the funds.

16. Bids must be for an entire lot and each lot constitutes a separate sale. No lot will be broken up unless the auctioneer otherwise determines. Lots will be sold in their numbered sequence unless Auctioneer directs otherwise.

17. This is not an approval sale. All lots sold to the highest bidder as determined by Auctioneer are final. Floor bidders are encouraged to carefully examine all lots which they are interested in purchasing since **no lot purchased by a floor bidder may be returned,** including those lots where the bidder is acting as agent for another, or to mail bidders who have examined the lot prior to sale. **There are no returns or refunds except by reason of lack of authenticity,** unless **provided elsewhere in the catalogue or these terms of** sale.

18. a. All items offered in this catalogue are guaranteed to be genuine. This is a limited warranty that the item sold is not counterfeit, and that its date or mintmark has not been altered. Any other warranty is expressly disclaimed, Superior offers no representation that a numismatic item has or has not been cleaned; that any toning is natural or artificial; that any coin will meet the standards or grade of any grading service; that any item has a particular provenance, or that a numismatic item is struck or produced in a particular style. claims to the contrary must be made in writing to Superior within ten (10) days after receipt of material.

b. No lot may be returned without prior written consent of Superior.

c. Questions regarding the minting of a coin as a proof or as a business strike relate to the method of manufacture and not to authenticity.

d. If a lot is to be returned, it must be housed in its original, sealed and unopened container.

e. Because of fungibility any lot removed from its original container constitutes just cause for revocation of all return privileges for any reason. Late remittance also constitutes just cause for the revocation of return privilege.

f. In no event may any lot be returned after thirty (30) days from the date of the sale.

g. Superior shall not be bound by any prior, or subsequent opinion, determination or certification by any grading service and lots are sold under the condition that any claims to the contrary regarding grading, authenticity or methods of manufacture must be made in writing within ten (10) days of receipt of material. The descriptions contained herein represent the cataloguer's good faith opinion or the opinion of a grading service where indicated as to the state of preservation and strike. No warranty, whether express or implied, including a warranty of merchant-ability is made with respect to any grading description which is an opinion only that is likely to differ, event among experts. It is also agreed that it is not grounds to return a lot of purchaser, bidder or others disagree with auctioneer's opinion. As to grades or method of manufacture.

h. Grading or condition of rare coins may have a material effect on the value of the items purchased; and the opinion of others (including affiliated companies) may differ with the grading opinions or interpretations of Superior. Such difference of opinion (including whether the coin has been cleaned, or is or is not of a particular grade or quality) is not grounds to return an item purchased; and that all sales of items viewed by a purchaser in advance of a sale, even if the sale is by mail, and all lots bid upon by floor bidders, and those presenting Superior with a resale certificate, are final.

i. All oral and written statements made by Superior and its employees (including affiliated and related companies) are statements of opinion only , and are not warranties or representations of any kind, unless stated as a specific written warranty, and no employee or agent of Superior has authority to vary or alter these terms of sale. any alteration shall be effective only if in writing and signed by an officer.

j. Bidders shall have no recourse against the consignor for any reason whatsoever.

19. Superior reserves the right to open the lot at a reasonable price and to withdraw any lot at any time, even after the hammer has fallen, until the buyer has taken physical possession of the lot. No consignor who has registered to bid at the sale (or at any other time unless otherwise provided in the consignment agreement), or any buyer or prospective bidder shall have a right to claim any consequential damages if a lot is withdrawn, even after the sale.

20. When identical bids are received by Superior for a lot, preference is given to the first bid received as determined by the auctioneer. A mail bid will take precedence over an identical floor bid; a floor bidder must bid higher than the highest mail bid to be awarded any lot. Auctioneer reserves the right to refuse any bid, to reduce any mail bid received, to open the lot at any level deemed appropriate by the auctioneer and to determine the prevailing bid, at his sole discretion.

21. Auctioneer is not responsible for errors in bidding. A bidder should make certain to bid on the correct lot and that the bid is the maximum (plus the ten percent (10%) Buyer's Commission) that he or she is willing and able to pay. Because other bidders (by mail and in person) are present, and because a re-offering could damage the momentum of the sale, once the hammer has fallen and the auctioneer announced the winning bidder, such bidder is unconditionally bound to pay for the lot, even if the bidder has made a mistake.

22. Sales tax, if required by law to be collected, postage, handling and insurance plus the ten percent (10%) Buyer's Commission, and any other taxes required by law to be charged or collected will be added to the invoice for any lot(s) that is invoiced to the successful bidder. Bidders wishing to pick up their lots must provide Superior with their New York resale certificates, or New York State issued Out-of-State resale permit (OSR Permit) or pay local sales tax at the rate of 8.25% or applicable local rates. This applies equally to dealers from the United States, and/or from outside the United States. New York State law requires that sales tax be imposed if a resale certificate or OSR Permit is not on file with Superior and the lots are picked up in New York or shipped to a New York address. Superior can assist a bidder in obtaining an OSR Permit, if requested, ten (10) days prior to the sale. On any tax not paid by purchaser which should have been paid, even if not collected by Superior by mistake, error, negligence or gross negligence, purchaser agrees to pay the same on demand together with any interest or penalty that may be assessed. Purchaser grants to Superior and any affiliated or related companies the right to offset any sums due, or found to be due, under these Terms of Sale, or any sums due purchaser by Superior, and to make such offset from any past, subsequent or future consignment, or items acquired by purchaser in possession or control of Superior to the extent of the maximum indebtedness, plus all accrued expenses, until the indebtedness is paid. In any event purchaser grants Superior the right under the Uniform Commercial Code, to file a purchase money security interest on such items without need for debtor's signature, and to assign such interest to any affiliated or related company or any third party deemed appropriate by Superior.

23. In the event of a successful challenge to the title to any goods purchased, the auctioneer agrees to reimburse any purchaser in an amount equal to the successful bid at auction plus any buyer's commission paid, in full and complete satisfaction of all claims (which, once tendered by Superior, relieves and relinquishes it from any responsibility whatsoever to the buyer, even if the instrument is not cashed or is returned, in the event that it is determined that the purchaser has not acquired transferable title to the lot. By bidding in the sale, bidder expressly consents to waive any claim for auctioneer or cataloguer, Superior or its affiliated or related companies, arising out of, or in connection with, the sale or regulation. No third party shall be entitled to rely on any benefit or right conferred by these terms and conditions of sale on any bidder or purchaser. Any bidder in the sale availing themselves to this paragraph agrees that its use acts as an assignment of their rights to Superior, or its assigns.

24. Title to any lot remains with consignor, any secured party of the Consignor, or consignor's assigns, until the lot is paid for in full. Superior reserves the right to require payment in full before delivering any lot to the successful bidder. It is the buyer's responsibility and obligation to have the lots fully insured while in his or her possession. Risk of loss is on the buyer. If a dispute arises concerning ownership of a lot that has been bid upon, Superior reserves the right to commence a statutory interpleader proceeding in any court or competent jurisdiction at the expense of the consignor and successful bidder and any other applicable party, and in such event shall be entitled to its reasonable attorneys fees.

25. In the event a successful bidder fails to make payment when due, Superior reserves the right to resell the merchandise, or to have an affiliated or related company do so, and bidder agrees to pay for the reasonable cost of such a sale and also to successful bid, together with any incidental costs of sale and also to pay any difference between the resale price and any previous disbursements, including reasonable attorney's fees. Such expenses may include the cataloguing of an item, and any other reasonable charges, including securing opinion of counsel if necessary. Any excess shall accrue to Superior as part of the cost of undertaking the sale.

26. Purchaser agrees that any claim or controversy arising out of or relating to the formation, interpretation or performance of these Terms and underlying transactions or the breach thereof, is subject to binding arbitration in accordance with the rules of the Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc., except for any claim or controversy arising out of non-payment which may be referred to judicial proceedings at the option of Superior. Bidder acknowledges this is a transaction involving interstate commerce. Arbitration or judicial proceedings shall take place in the City, County and State of New York.

27. If the auction invoice is not paid for in full when due per invoice terms, the unpaid balance will earn interest at the highest rate permitted by New York law until it is paid. In the event it exceeds the sum permitted by law, the same shall be reduced to the maximum legal rate. If the matter is referred to an attorney for collection, bidder agrees to pay all reasonable attorneys fees, court costs and other collection costs incurred by Superior or any affiliated or related company to collect past due invoices and that the service of process by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, shall be sufficient to confer full "in personam" jurisdiction over bidder.

28. All photographs in this catalogue are of the actual items being sold but may not be the actual size.

29. Superior and the auctioneer reserve the right to postpone the auction sale or any session there of for a reasonable period of time for any reason whatsoever, and no bidder or prospective bidder shall have any claim as a result thereof, including consequential damages.

30. Neither Superior, the Auctioneer, or any affiliated or related company shall be responsible for incidental or consequential damages arising out of any failure of the terms and conditions of the auction and sale or the conduct thereof and in no event shall liability for any such failure exceed the purchase price paid. In no event shall a bidder hand the right to consequential or punitive damages.

31. The sole remedy that any participant in the auction shall have, whether bidding in person, by mail, or through an employee or agent, for any claim or controversy arising out of the auction shall be a refund of the original purchase price and premium paid, if any. Interest shall be paid by Superior at a rate of no greater than nine percent (9%) per annum, up to a maximum of six (6) years. Unless the rules of the Professional Numismatists Guild provides for a higher rate of interest or a longer period of time, in which case such rules shall prevail. A lower rate, or shorter period, may be decided by the arbitrators.

32. Upon payment of a disputed sum as determined by the arbitrators, or in full at the maximum rates set forth above, or at an agreed rate, Superior, and employees thereof, shall be deemed released from any and all claims of the bidder arising out of or in connection with the sale of such property. Buyer agrees to execute prior to delivery of any refund and documents reasonably requested to effect the intent of the paragraph. Should the buyer decline to do so, buyer hereby grants to Superior a limited power of attorney to unconditionally effect such release.

33. Rights granted to bidders and Purchasers under the within terms of sale are personal and may not be assigned or transferred to any other person or entity, whether by operation of law or otherwise. Any attempt to assign or transfer any such rights shall be absolutely void and unenforceable. No third party may rely on any benefit or right conferred by these terms and conditions of sale and terms of warranty on any bidder or purchaser. "Purchaser" shall mean the original purchaser of the property from Superior and not any subsequent owner or other person who may have or acquire an interest therein. If purchaser is an agent, the agency must be disclosed in writing to Superior at the time of sale, otherwise the benefits of the warranty shall be limited to the agent and not transferable to the undisclosed principal.

34. Should any third party attempt to utilize any warranties contained herein, they shall first give Superior thirty (30) days written notice by Registered Mail or Certified Mail Return Receipt Requested during which time Superior may, should it choose to contest the third party's claim, ask the Professional Numismatists Guild Inc. or the American Arbitration Association to appoint a panel of three arbitrators skilled in the field to make such a determination at the City, the County and the State of New York. By seeking to use such remedy, the third party unequivocally and without reservation consents to binding arbitration, and its conclusive and binding determination of any alleged damages as a sole and exclusive remedy. With respect to any other pertinent notice requirements, venue and personal and subject matter jurisdiction, said third party is bound to the provisions pertaining to bidders, buyers and purchasers, as otherwise provided for in these terms of sale.

35. If the Purchaser fails to comply with one or more of these Terms and Conditions of Sale then, in addition to all other remedies which it may have at law or in equity, Superior may at its sole option, either (a) cancel the sale, retaining as liquidated damages all payments made by the Purchaser, it being recognized that actual damages may be speculative or difficult to compute, or (b) sell some or all of the property and some or all other property of the Purchaser held by Superior, in a quantity sufficient in the opinion of Superior to satisfy the indebtedness, plus all accrued charges. More than one such sale may take place at the option of Superior. Such sale may take place without notice to purchaser; if Superior gives notice, it shall be by regular mail to the address utilized on the Bid Sheet, Consignment Agreement or other address known to the firm. Such sale will be at Superior's standard commission rates at public or private sale, with or without New York or at another location determined by Superior, at which time (if the sale be at auction) the defaulting party shall not bid nor be permitted to bid. The proceeds shall be applied first to the satisfaction of any damages occasioned by Purchaser's breach, and then to the payment of any other indebtedness owing to Superior, including without limitation, commissions, handling charges, the expenses of both sales, reasonable legal fees and collection agency fees and any other costs or expenses incurred hereunder. If a lot or item is not paid for, and is sold by Superior for purchaser's account, in accordance with the Uniform Commercial Code, Superior shall not be required to account to the purchaser for any excess proceeds. Purchaser is also liable to Superior if the proceeds of such sale or sales is insufficient in the opinion of Superior to cover the indebtedness. If other property of purchaser is also sold, any excess of proceeds will be remitted to the Purchaser after first deducting the expenses set forth above. If Purchaser fails to remit sums due to Superior, Purchaser grants to Superior a lien with respect to such sum, with interest to accrue thereon at the judgment rate, until actually paid, which lien shall apply against any property of purchaser, including any future goods of purchaser coming into possession of Superior. Purchaser hereby waives all the requirements of notice, advertisement and disposition of proceeds required by law, including those set forth in New York Lien Law, article 9, sections 200-204 inclusive, or any successor statute, with respect to any sale. Purchaser waives the right to redeem.

36. Bidding in this sale constitutes acceptance by the bidder of all the foregoing terms and conditions of sale.

AS STATED IN THE TERMS OF SALE:

Certain lots may be reserved by the consignor. If the Auctioneer identifies a consignor bidding on his own property an announcement will be made that the consignor is now bidding. If the consignor places a bid in the mail bid book and is successful, the auctioneer will announce that the item has been passed.

Prices Realized

Shortly after the sale a listing of the prices realized for this auction will be published and distributed to the subscribers of this catalogue. Those lots which were reacquired by the consignor will be indicated with an asterisk.

Instructions for New Mail Bidders

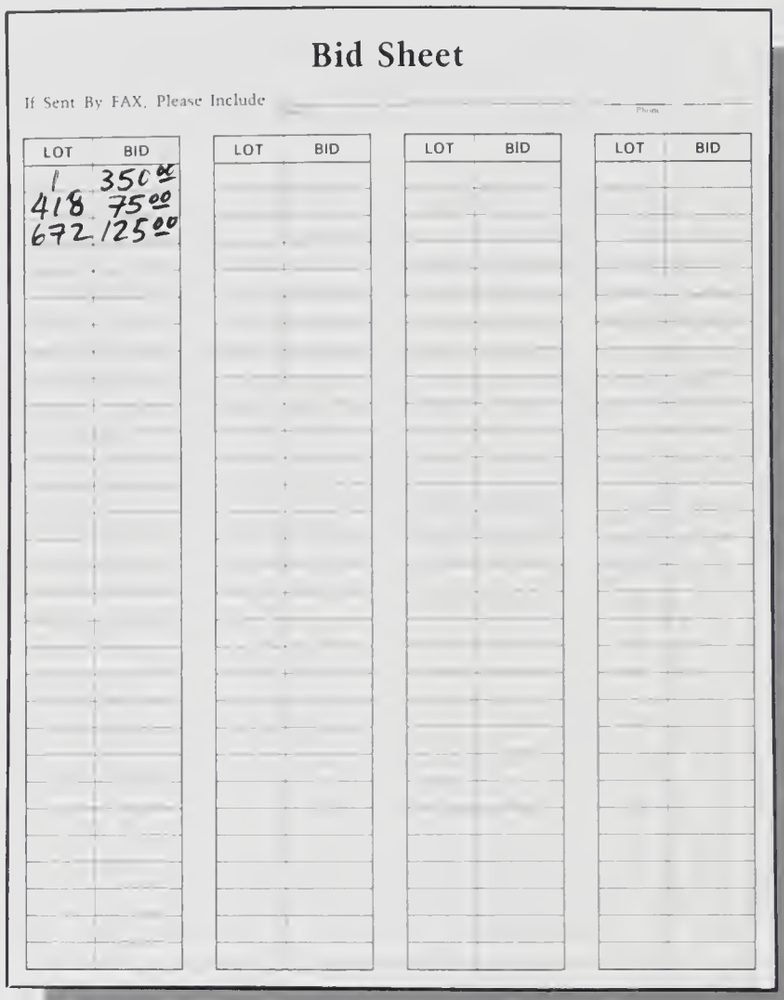
If you have never used our mail bid system, here is an explanation. The procedure is quite simple. On the enclosed Mail Bid Form there is space proviced for the lot number and the amount you are willing to bid. After carefully reading the description of the lot you wish to bid on, write down the lot number and the maximum amount you are willing to pay. For example, let us assume you are interested in bidding on Lot 1 and the maximum amount you are willing to bid is $350.00, your bid sheet should be as shown on the right.

The bid which you enter is the "maximum amount" or top price you are willing to pay for the lot (unless you have checked one of the percentage increase boxes). However, there is always the possibility that you may obtain the lot for less.

Before mailing, check your bid sheet for accuracy. Make certain that you bid on the correct lot and that your bid is the maximum you are willing to pay.

Bidding by mail permits you to participate in the auction as though you were in attendance. Many rarities are obtained through the medium of auctions and it can be very exciting as well as rewarding method of obtaining wonderful items for your collection. We look forward to your participation in our sale.

Thank you,
The Auction Department



Bid Sheet

If Sent By FAX, Please Include

LOT	BID	LOT	BID	LOT	BID	LOT	BID
1	350.00						
418	75.00						
672	125.00						

Superior Galleries

Important Notice

A 10% Buyer's Commission will be added to individual lots sold in this sale. This amount is based on the total amount of the final bid and is then added to all invoices.

Parking for Beverly Hills Lot Viewing

Parking on Saturday is available in our subterranean lot off Olympic Boulevard. On Monday through Friday, parking is available on Olympic Boulevard from 9:30 to 3:30, and on El Camino for periods not to exceed 2 hours. Parking regulations are strictly enforced in Beverly Hills. Please consult us if you have any questions.

The Abraham Bromberg Collection of Jewish Coins, Part II
10 December 1992

MAIL BID FORM

DO NOT WRITE IN BOX
DEC92

I hereby authorize Superior Galleries to execute the following bid(s) at the auction to be held December 10, 1992. Please buy the following lot(s) for me at the price(s) not exceeding those shown. The bid(s) is made subject to the "Terms of Sale," and I agree to remit promptly on receipt of invoice or notification that the bid(s) is successful. This signed bid sheet constitutes an agreement between me and SUPERIOR GALLERIES.

NAME_____

Place peel-off label here

ADDRESS_____

CITY_____ STATE_____ ZIP_____

SIGNATURE_____ PHONE_____

REFERENCES: New or unfamiliar bidders, please enclose a 25% deposit or furnish references in sufficient time to be verified before the auction; otherwise, the bids will not be executed. To facilitate verification, please include full name, address and zip code.

CREDIT REFERENCES:

1._____

2._____

3._____

4._____

❒ I have established credit with Superior.

Deposits on bids enclosed $_____

IF NECESSARY, INCREASE MY BID(S) BY:

❒ 10% ❒ 20% ❒ 30% ❒ 40% ❒ Other _____ % ❒ Prices Realized $2.00 enclosed

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:_____

_____

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Bid Sheet for

The Abraham Bromberg Collection of Jewish Coins, Part II

If Sent by FAX, Please Include:_____

Name PHONE and FAX NUMBERS

LOT	BID	LOT	BID	LOT	BID	LOT	BID

THE ABRAHAM BROMBERG COLLECTION

Part II

Tuesday, 10 December 2019
Tuesday at 1:00 P.M.

The righteous shall flourish like the palm tree.

Psalm 92:13

THE ABRAHAM BROMBERG COLLECTION

Part II

Thursday, 10 December 1992
Promptly at 1:00 P.M.

THE YEHUD ISSUES

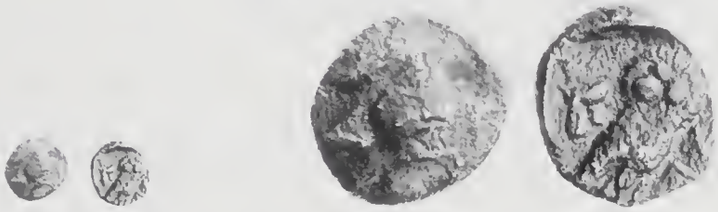
316 Obol (Silver, 0.50g ←). c. 360 - 350 B.C.E.

Obverse. Head of Pallas Athena, with earring and pendant right, in helmet with crest and three leaves.

Reverse. Inscription retrograde and reversed: 𐤉𐤄𐤃 - yhd. Owl standing to left, head facing; large olive twig in right field.

Mesh [2] p. 115, 3 (*this coin*). L. Mildenberg, "Yehud: A Preliminary Study of the Provincial Coinage of Judaea," *Essays in Honor of Margaret Thompson* (Wetteren, 1979), hereafter referred to as Mildenberg, "Yehud," 4 (*this coin*). Obverse off-center, otherwise choice very fine 1200-1500

Since most all of the *yhd* Athenian owl derivative types exhibit the owl standing to the right, as do their Athenian models, it is quite possible that the die maker engraved this particular reverse die with its mirrored owl and inscription as he saw the design, not accounting for the reversal which takes place upon striking coins from a die – right becomes left, left becomes right, as well as incuse becoming relief.



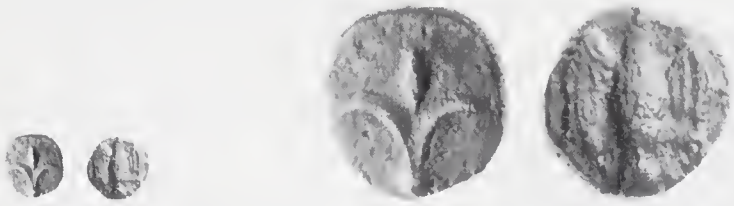
317 Obol (Silver, 0.45g ↓). c. 360 - 350 B.C.E.

Obverse. Head of Athena in local style right; large die-break below head.

Reverse. [𐤉]𐤄𐤃 - yhd. Owl standing to right, head facing; lily, transformed from olive branch, in left field.

Mesh [1] 1 (*these dies*). Mildenberg, "Yehud," 8 (*these dies*). Nearly extremely fine 1200-1500

The inscription in Palaeo-Aramaic or Palaeo-Hebrew (as on this coin) of *yhd* translates as the province "Judaea." This coinage of minutely sized silver fulfilled the needs of daily commerce. The coins of Mildenberg Group One (here, lots 316 and 317) were issued under Persian rule and generally imitate the familiar trade coin types struck at Athens, which saw extensive use all over the Greek world.



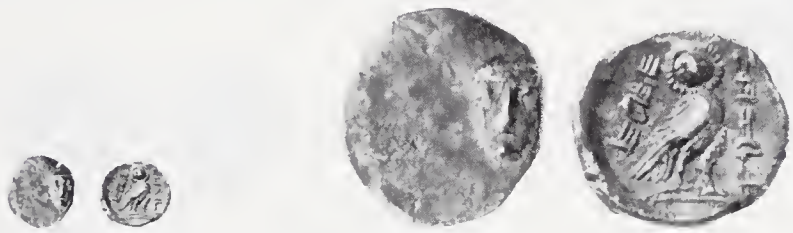
318 Hemiobol (Silver, 0.36g ↑). c. 350 - 340 B.C.E.

Obverse. Lily.

Reverse. [𐤉]𐤄𐤃 - yhd. Falcon with widely spread wings, head right.

Mesh [1] p. 116, x. Mesh [2] p. 116, 8. L. Mildenberg, "Yehud," 11. Very fine 1000-1400

The lily, here used as the obverse type of this elegant coin design, was and is today used to symbolize Jewish life. It was extensively utilized as an emblem of ornamentation on the First Temple, and graced many sacred vessels as well. It is fascinating to note the transformation of the olive twig (normally placed in the reverse field of Athenian coins) into the lily as seen on lot 317.



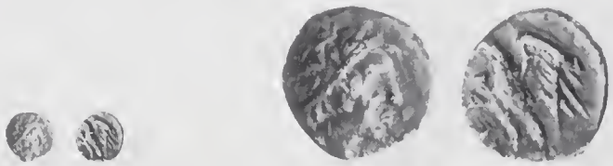
319 Hemiobol (Silver, 0.19g →). c. 340 - 331 B.C.E.

Obverse. Female head facing.

Reverse. 𐤉𐤇𐤆𐤉 𐤉𐤄𐤃 𐤐𐤇𐤄𐤄 - yḥzqiyh hpḥh - Yeḥezqiyah Hapeḥah. Owl to right with wings half-spread, head facing.

Cf. Mesh [2] p. 116, 10. Cf. Mildenberg, "Yehud," 16 (*obverse exhibits border made from dots*). Very fine/extremely fine 1500-2000

The reverse inscription, in Palaeo-Hebrew letters, is particularly bold on this specimen, with letters sharp and extremely well-defined. It translates as "Yeḥezqiyah the Governor," and was very likely struck under the last Persian governor of Judaea, who was himself a Jew.



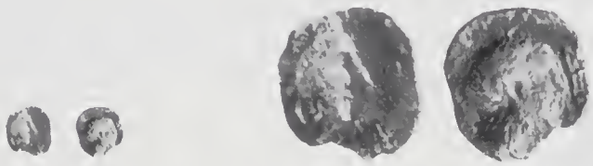
320 Tetartemorion (Silver, 0.177g ↑). c. 300 - 283/2 B.C.E.

Obverse. Diademed head of Ptolemy I right.

Reverse [𐤉]𐤄𐤉𐤄 - yhdh - Yehudah. Ptolemaic eagle left, wings spread.

Cf. Mesh [2] p. 117, 16. Mildenberg, "Yehud," 25 (*this obverse illustrated*). Choice very fine 2000-2500

The four letter, Palaeo-*Hebrew* inscription "Yehudah," is here utilized on the coinage of Judaea portraying Ptolemy I. Three reverses exist of the Ptolemaic series: winged lynx (Bromberg Part I, lot 4), eagle (this coin) and Queen Berenike I (next lot).



321 Tetartemorion (Silver, 0.15g ↑). c. 300 - 283/2 B.C.E.

Obverse. Diademed head of Ptolemy I right.

Reverse [𐤉]𐤄𐤉𐤄 - yhdh - Yehudah. Head of Berenike I (wife of Ptolemy I) right, hair in parallel curls combed up at the neck.

Mesh [2] p. 117, 15. Mildenberg, "Yehud," 27. Very rare and important; edge chipped, fine 2000-2500

THE HASMONAEANS

Alexander (Yehonatan) Jannaeus (Yannai), 103 – 76 B.C.E.

322 Prutah (Bronze 15mm, 2.46g ←).

Obverse. Greek inscription approximating ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - [Money] of Alexander the King. Inverted anchor within a circle.

Reverse. Palaeo-Hebrew cursive inscription: hmlk yhwntn - Yehonatan the King. Lily within circle of dots.

Mesh [1] 5. Mesh [2] Aa1P. Brown patina, choice very fine 100-150

Alexander (Yehonatan) Jannaeus (Yannai), 103 – 76 B.C.E.

323 Prutah (Bronze 13.5mm, 2.02g ↗).

Obverse. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - [Money] of Alexander the King. Inverted anchor within a circle.

Reverse. Palaeo-Hebrew inscription between the eight rays of a star, which is surrounded by a diadem: h ml k y hw n t n - Yehonatan the King.

Mesh [1] 8A. Mesh [2] Ca6. Choice very fine 80-100

Judah (Yehudah) Aristobulus II, 67 – 63 B.C.E

324 Prutah (Bronze 14mm, 2.17g ↗).

Obverse. Palaeo-Hebrew inscription within wreath: yhwd hkhngd wlwḥbrh yhwd ym - Yehudah the High Priest and the Council of the Jews.

Reverse. Double cornucopia with pomegranate set between the horns; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 28. Mesh [2] Jb1. Very fine 100-150

For convenience we have used the traditional attributions of the bronze coinage of the Hasmonaeans as given in the Meshorer [1] and Meshorer [2] references. However, new scholarship, particularly by D. Barag and S. Qedar, has given the result of placing the coinage of Yehudah (this lot) under the reign of Judah Aristobulus I (104-103 B.C.E.). In addition, the following lot, number 325, is attributed to John Hyrcanus I (135-104 B.C.E.).

John (Yehohanan) Hyrcanus II, 63 – 40 B.C.E.

325 Lepton (Bronze 10mm, 1.10g ↗).

Obverse. Palaeo-Hebrew inscription: yh ḥnn hkhnhgdl ḥbrhy hdym - Yehohanan the High Priest and the Council of the Jews. Palm branch with fillet on top.

Reverse. Lily stemming from between two ears of corn; in left field, letter A; all within border of dots.

Mesh [1] 21A. Mesh [2] O4. Choice very fine 400-500

As previously mentioned (see note to lot 324), this coinage is more recently given to the reign of John Hyrcanus I (135-104 B.C.E.), placing it as one of the earliest issues of Hasmonaean coins, perhaps being minted between 128 and 110 B.C.E.

Mattathias Antigonus, 40 – 37 B.C.E.

326 Multiple Prutah (Bronze 25mm, 6.27g ↑).

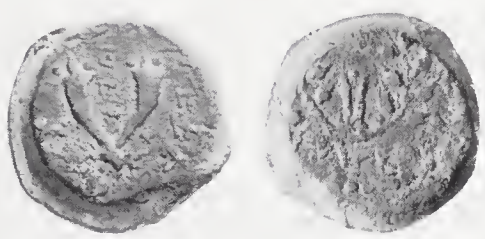
Obverse. Palaeo-Hebrew inscription: mttyhhkhngdl wḥb rhy hwd ym - Matitiah the High Priest and the Council of the Jews. Double cornucopia; border of dots.

Reverse. Greek inscription: ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ ΒΑCΙΛΕΩC - [Money] of Antigonus the King. Ivy wreath; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 30. Cf. Mesh [2] U4. Inscription unusually clear, choice very fine/fine 400-500

This and the next lot are likely coins of eight prutot, the largest denomination issued by Mattathias Antigonus. The flans were formed by pouring molten metal into molds; after cooling, the planchets were struck. Mold or casting spurs are quite noticeable on all examples.

Mattathias Antigonus, 40 – 37 B.C.E.



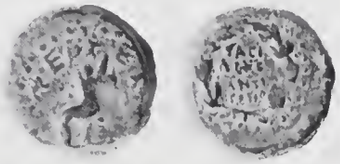
327 Multiple Prutah (Bronze 24mm, 14.45g ↗).

Obverse. Palaeo-Hebrew inscription: mttyhhkhngdl wḥb rhy hwd ym - Matitiah the High Priest and the Council of the Jews. Double cornucopia; border of dots.

Reverse. Greek inscription: ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ ΒΑCΙΛΕΩC - [Money] of Antigonus the King. Ivy wreath; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 30. Cf. Mesh [2] U7. Green and red patina, very fine 350-425

Mattathias Antigonus, 40 – 37 B.C.E.



328 Multiple Prutah (Bronze 19mm, 7.11g ↓).

Obverse. Palaeo-Hebrew inscription (incomplete): mttyhhkhngdl wḥbrhyhwdym - Matitiah the High Priest and the Council of the Jews. Single cornucopia; border of dots.

Reverse. Greek inscription: BACI ΛEΩC ANTI ΓONO - [Money] of King Antigonus. Laurel wreath; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 31. Mesh [2] V5. Possessing an especially clear reverse inscription, very fine 250-300

THE HERODIANS

Herod the Great, 40 (37) – 4 B.C.E.

329 8 Prutot (Bronze 24mm, 6.27g ↑). Minted at Samaria, dated year 3 (40 B.C.E.).

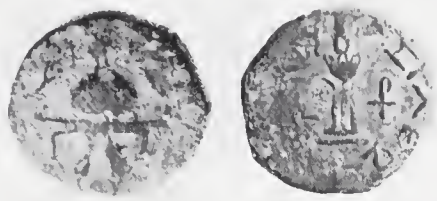
Obverse. Helmet with cheek pieces, star on top, flanked by two palm branches; border of dots.

Reverse. HPΩΔOY BAΣIΛEΩΣ - [Money] of Herod the King. Tripod with lebes standing on podium; in left field, date: LΓ (year 3, 40 B.C.E.); in right field, monogram of Herod: ☩ ; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 37. Mesh [2] 1. Rather thick patina, over-all very fine 400-500

Herod used only Greek for inscriptions on his coinage; he was the first Jewish ruler to do so. His coins are comparatively lighter than those of his enemy, Mattathias Antigonus.

Herod the Great, 40 (37) – 4 B.C.E.



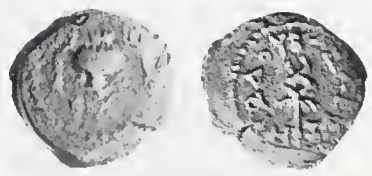
330 8 Prutot (Bronze 21.5mm, 6.61g ↗). Minted at Samaria, dated year 3 (40 B.C.E.).

Obverse. Helmet with cheek pieces, star on top, flanked by two palm branches; border of dots.

Reverse. ΗΡΩΔΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - [Money] of Herod the King. Tripod with lebes standing on podium; in left field, date retrograde: ΓL (year 3, 40 B.C.E); in right field, monogram of Herod: ☩ ; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 37A. Mesh [2] 1b. The second example known of this variant, very good/fine 600-800

Herod the Great, 40 (37) – 4 B.C.E.



331 2 Prutot (Bronze 18mm, 3.49g ↑). Minted at Samaria, year 3 (40 B.C.E.).

Obverse. Poppy pod on stem with leaves; in field, to left and right, fillet; border of dots.

Reverse. ΗΡΩΔΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - [Money] of Herod the King. Winged caduceus; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 39 var (no date or monogram present on this variant). Mesh [2] 4 (*these dies*). Fine/very fine 300-350

Herod the Great, 40 (37) – 4 B.C.E.

332 Prutah (Bronze 15mm, 2.88g ↑). Minted at Samaria, dated year 3 (40 B.C.E).

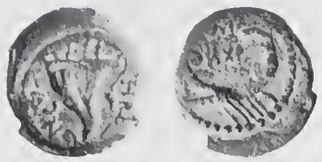
Obverse. Palm branch with fillet; border of dots.

Reverse. ΗΡΩΔΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - [Money] of Herod the King. Aphlaston; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 40 var. (no date or monogram present on this variant). Mesh [2] 6 (*this coin*). Very fine 600-800

This coin is a perfect mate for the previous lot, both without date and monogram. They are the only two denominations so found.

Herod Archelaus, 4 B.C.E. – 6 C.E.



333 2 Prutot (Bronze 17mm, 3.09g ↑).

Obverse. HPωΔHC - Herod. Two cornucopias turning to right with bunch of grapes hanging from each horn; border of dots.

Reverse. Greek legend partially illegible, approximating: EΘN/XPA/CH - Ethnarch. Galley with ram, prow, aphlaston, oars and rudder, sailing to left; on galley, navigator and cabin; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 59A. Cf. Mesh [2] 3d. Choice very fine 400-500

Each coin type utilized by Archelaus includes his title "Ethnarch." Earlier, this title was given to the Hasmonaean Hyrcanus II in 47 B.C.E. by Julius Caesar.

Herod Archelaus, 4 B.C.E. – 6 C.E.

334 Prutah (Bronze 14mm, 1.03g ↖).

Obverse. HPωΔH - Herod. Two cornucopias turning to left with bunch of grapes hanging from each horn; border of dots.

Reverse. EΘN/PA/HX - Ethnarch. Galley with ram, prow, aphlaston, oars and rudder, sailing to left; on galley, navigator and cabin; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 60. Mesh [2] 4a (*this coin*). Unusually well-struck, choice very fine 450-550

Herod Archelaus, 4 B.C.E. – 6 C.E.

335 Small Bronze (16mm, 2.67g ↗).

Obverse. HPWΔOY - [Money] of Herod. Vine branch with bunch of grapes; small leaf hanging left; border of dots.

Reverse. EΘNAPXO - Ethnarch. Crested helmet with two cheek pieces; in lower left field, caduceus; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 61. Mesh [2] 6a. Lovely hard green patina, choice very fine 200-250

The helmet was an often used type on Herodian as well as Hasmonaean coins (see lot 11 of The Bromberg Sale, Part I, for a rare double prutah). This continual utilization of the helmet along with the similarity of design of this crested variety with that of the earlier Herod 8 prutot coin (see lots 329 and 330) seems effectively to refute the theory that a thymiaterion (incense burner) is depicted on the large bronzes of Herod.

Herod Antipas, 4 B.C.E. – 39 C.E.

336 Small Bronze (11mm, 1.27g ↖). Minted probably at Tiberias, dated year 24 (20/1 C.E.).

Obverse. HPWΔOY TETPAPXOY - [Money] of Herod the Tetrarch. Upright reed; date in field: LKΔ (year 24, 20/1 C.E); border of dots.

Reverse. TI/BC - Tiberias. Wreath; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 65. Mesh [2] 4. Very fine 250-300

Herod Antipas, 4 B.C.E. – 39 C.E.

337 Large Bronze (22mm, 12.29g ↑). Minted probably at Tiberias, dated year 33 (29/30 C.E.).

Obverse. HPWΔOY TETPAPXOY - [Money] of Herod the Tetrarch. Palm branch; date in field: LΛΓ (year 33, 29/30 C.E.); border of dots.

Reverse. TIBE/PIAC - Tiberias. Wreath; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 67. Mesh [2] 5. Fine 700-900

Ex Superior 21 XI 83, lot 21.

Herod Antipas, 4 B.C.E. – 39 C.E.

338 Medium Bronze (19mm, 5.41g ↗). Minted probably at Tiberias, dated year 33 (29/30 C.E.).

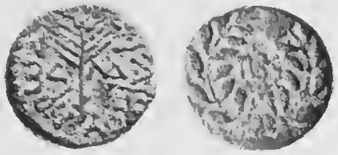
Obverse. HPωΔOY TETPAPXOY - [Money] of Herod the Tetrarch. Palm branch; date in field: LΑΓ (year 33, 29/30 C.E.); border of dots.

Reverse. TIBE/PIAC - Tiberias. Wreath; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 67A. Mesh [2] 6. Very fine 500-700

The city of Tiberias is the center of one of the richest agricultural areas of Galilee. It was founded in 18 C.E. by Antipas, who so named it after the emperor Tiberius, ruler of Rome from 14-37 C.E.

Herod Antipas, 4 B.C.E. – 39 C.E.



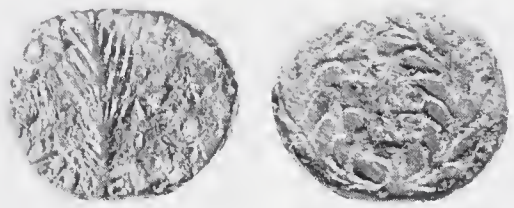
339 Medium Bronze (19mm, 5.55g ↑). Minted probably at Tiberias, dated year 34 (30/1 C.E.).

Obverse. HPωΔOY TETPAPXOY - [Money] of Herod the Tetrarch. Palm branch; date in field: LΑΔ (year 34, 30/1 C.E.); border of dots.

Reverse. TIBE/[PIAC] - Tiberias. Wreath; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 69. Mesh [2] 10 (*this coin*). Choice very fine 600-800

Herod Antipas, 4 B.C.E. – 39 C.E.



340 Large Bronze (25mm, 11.96g ↑). Minted probably at Tiberias, dated year 37, 33/4 C.E.

Obverse. ΗΡΩΔΟΥ ΤΕΤΡΑΡΧΟΥ - [Money] of Herod the Tetrarch. Palm branch; date in field: LΛZ (year 37, 33/4 C.E.); border of dots.

Reverse. TIBE/PIAC - Tiberias. Wreath; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 72. Mesh [2] 13 (*this coin*). Lovely blue patina, very fine 1200-1600

Hard blue patination is very rarely seen on Jewish bronzes; it is normally associated with Greek and Roman bronzes which have lain in volcanic soil such as exists on the island of Sicily and in southern Italy.

Herod Antipas, 4 B.C.E. – 39 C.E.

341 Small Bronze (13.5mm, 2.99g ↑). Minted probably at Tiberias, dated year 37, 33/4 C.E.

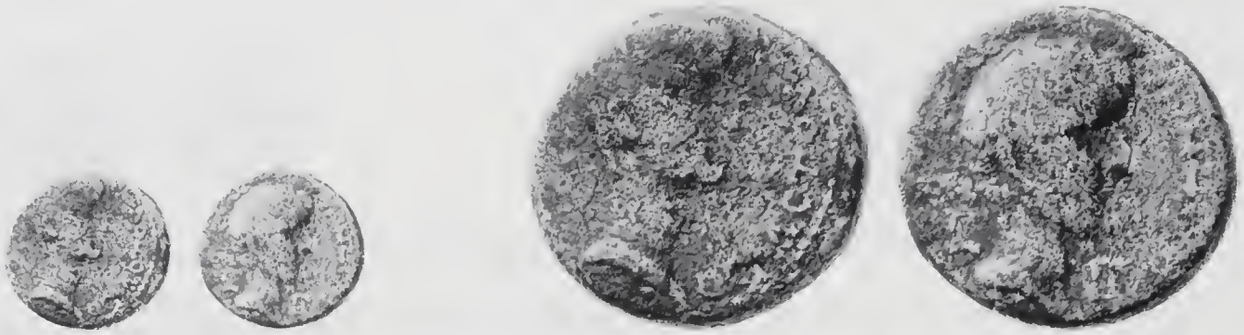
Obverse. ΗΡΩΔΟΥ ΤΕΤΡΑΡΧΟΥ - [Money] of Herod the Tetrarch. Palm branch; date in field: LΛZ (year 37, 33/4 C.E.); border of dots.

Reverse. TIBE/PIAC - Tiberias. Wreath; border of dots.

Mesh [2] 15. Extremely fine 500-700

The condition of this rare bronze of small module is a happy exception to most all of the existing bronzes minted by Antipas. The coinage was a local one, and was produced from inferior alloy which is normally found corroded and heavily worn.

Herod Philip II, 4 B.C.E.– 34 C.E.



342 Medium Bronze (21mm, 7.59g ↑). Minted probably at Paneas, presumably dated year 5, 1/2 C.E.

Obverse. KAICAP CEBACTOY - Caesar Augustus. Bareheaded bust right of Augustus; border of dots.

Reverse. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΤΕΤΡΑΡΧΟΥ- [Money] of Philip the Tetrarch. Bareheaded bust right of Philip; date in field: LE[?] (year 5, 1/2 C.E.); border of dots.

Mesh [2] 1P (*this coin*). Clear portraits, very good/fine 8000-10,000

The deciphering of the year of mintage is very difficult on this issue. In the two volume Meshorer reference, it is suggested that these extremely rare coins display LE, or year 5, while on this coin the reading LΓI seems more likely; however it remains an enigma, for this coin type, if minted in year 13, would be a strange interruption within a set pattern of temple reverse coin types.

Herod Philip II, 4 B.C.E. - 34 C.E.

343 Medium Bronze (21.5mm, 8.80g ↑). Minted probably at Paneas, undated.

Obverse. ΣΕΒΑ[ΣΤ?] - Augustus. Jugate heads right of Augustus (?) and Livia, the head of Augustus (?) being laureated; border of dots.

Reverse. ΕΠΙ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΤΕΤΡΑΡΧΟΥ - In the time of Philip, the Tetrarch. Façade of tetrastyle temple with two concentric enclosed circles in center; no date in field between columns; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 77A. Mesh [2] 6. Fine 4000-5000

While provisionally attributed to the reign of Augustus, it is possible that this extremely rare coin could portray Tiberius (rather than Augustus) and his mother Livia, being minted later by Herod Philip around 30 C.E.

Herod Philip II, 4 B.C.E. – 34 C.E.

344 Medium Bronze (17mm, 4.90g ↑). Minted probably at Paneas, dated year 12, 8/9 C.E.

Obverse. ΚΑΙ[CΑΡΙ CΕΒΑCΤ] - Caesar Augustus. Bare head left of Augustus; border of dots.

Reverse. ΦΙΛΙΠΠ[ΟΥ ΤΕΤΡΑΡΧΟΥ] - [Money] of Philip the Tetrarch. Façade of tetrastyle temple; date between columns: LIB (year 12, 8/9 C.E.); border of dots.

Mesh [2] 4. Burnett, Amandry and Ripollès, *Roman Provincial Coinage* (which will be hereafter abbreviated RPC) 4941. Very good 2000-2500

Herod Philip II, 4 B.C.E. – 34 C.E.

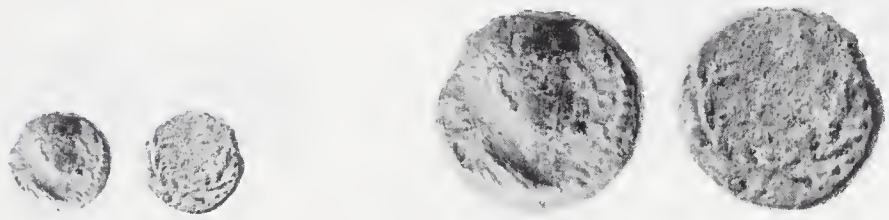
345 Medium Bronze (18mm, 4.10g ↑). Minted probably at Paneas, dated year 34, 30/1 C.E.

Obverse. [ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΥ CΕΒΑCΤΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ] - Tiberius Augustus Caesar. Head right of Tiberius; laurel branch to right; border of dots.

Reverse. ΕΠΙ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ [ΤΕΤ]ΡΑΡΧΟΥ [ΚΤΙC] - In the time of Philip the Tetrarch, founder. Façade of tetrastyle temple; date between columns: LΛΔ (year 34, 30/1 C.E.); border of dots.

Mesh [1] 83. Mesh [2] 11. RPC 4949. Fine/very fine 800-1000

Herod Philip II, 4 B.C.E. – 34 C.E.



346 Small Bronze (11mm, 1.45g ↑). Minted perhaps at Paneas, presumably dated year 37, 33/4 C.E.

Obverse. ΦΙΛ [ΙΠ] ΠΟΥ - [Money] of Philip. Draped and bareheaded bust right of Philip; border of dots.

Reverse. Date within wreath: LΛZ (?; year 37, 33/4 C.E.); border of dots.

Mesh [1] unlisted. Cf. Mesh [2] 13. Extremely rare, fine 8000-10,000

It is not at all certain that this issue was produced at Paneas, as the diameter and thickness, apparent alloy, and portraiture are quite different from the regular Paneas types. While a tentative assignment has been made to year 37, the date is unfortunately very unclear on this specimen.

Herod Philip II, 4 B.C.E. – 34 C.E.

347 Medium Bronze (18.5mm, 5.73g ↑). Minted probably at Paneas, dated year 37, 33/4 C.E.

Obverse. [ΤΙΒΕΡ]ΙΟΥ [ϹΕΒΑϹΤΟϹ] ΚΑΙϹΑΡ - Tiberius Augustus Caesar. Bare head right of Tiberius; laurel branch to right; border of dots.

Reverse. [ΕΠΙ ΦΙΛΙ]ΠΠΟΥ ΤΕΤΡΑΡΧΟΥ - In the time of Philip, the Tetrarch. Façade of tetrastyle temple; date between columns: LΛZ (year 37, 33/4 C.E.); border of dots.

Mesh [1] 84. Mesh [2] 14. RPC 4952. Medium light green patina, very fine 1500-2000

Herod Agrippa I, 37 – 44 C.E.

348 Medium Bronze (20mm, 5.65g ↑). Minted at Paneas, dated year 2, 37/8 C.E.

Obverse. [ΒΑϹ ΙΛΕΥϹ] ΑΓΡΙΠΠΑϹ - King Agrippa. Laureate head right of Agrippa; border of dots.

Reverse. [ΑΓΡΙΠΠΑΥΙΟ ΒΑϹΙΛΕΩϹ] - [Money] of Agrippa the King. Agrippa II, as a youth wearing chlamys, riding on horseback right; date in field: LB (year 2, 37/8 C.E.); border of dots.

Mesh [1] 85. Cf. Mesh [2] 1Sp. Burnett 1. Fine delineation of portrait, very fine 10,000-12,500

Ex Superior 1 XII 90, lot 2194.

Herod Agrippa I, 37 – 44 C.E.

349 Medium Bronze (22mm, 9.83g ↑). Minted at Paneas, dated year 5, 40/1 C.E.

Obverse. [ΓΑΙΩ ΚΑΙ]ΣΑΡΙ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩ ΓΕΡΜ[ΑΝΙΚ] - For Gaius Caesar Augustus Germanicus. Laureate head left of Gaius (Caligula); border of dots.

Reverse. ΝΟΜΙ[ΣΜΑ] ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΓΡΙΠΠΑ - Money of King Agrippa. Germanicus standing in quadriga right; in exergue, date: LE (year 5, 40/1 C.E.).

Mesh [1] 86. Mesh [2] 2P (*this coin*). Burnett 4. Outstanding condition for this very rare and important coin, believed to be the second finest known example; obverse somewhat porous, otherwise nearly extremely fine

15,000-18,000

The coinage of Agrippa I was effected at three mints, that of Paneas, Jerusalem and Caesarea Maritima. Jerusalem's mass striking of small bronzes (canopy/three ears of corn) contrasts greatly in terms of today's rarity of the issues emanating from the other two mints. The reverse type of this coin is an adaptation of a Roman dupondius minted by Gaius honoring the memory of his father, Germanicus. Alla Stein, *INJ* 5, 1981, p. 26, argues that the year 5 coin "with Caligula's portrait was issued between autumn A.D. 40 and a short time after his assassination on 24th January 41."

Herod Agrippa I, 37 – 44 C.E.

350 Small Bronze (14.5mm, 2.83g ↑). Minted at Paneas, dated year 5, 40/1 C.E.

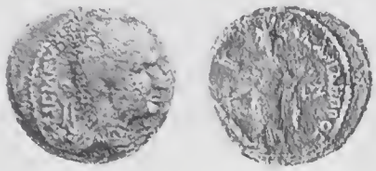
Obverse. ΑΓΡΙΠΠΑ [ΥΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Α]ΓΡΙΠΠΑ - Agrippa, (the) son of King Agrippa. Bareheaded bust left of youthful Agrippa II; in left field, date: LE (year 5, 40/1 C.E.); border of dots.

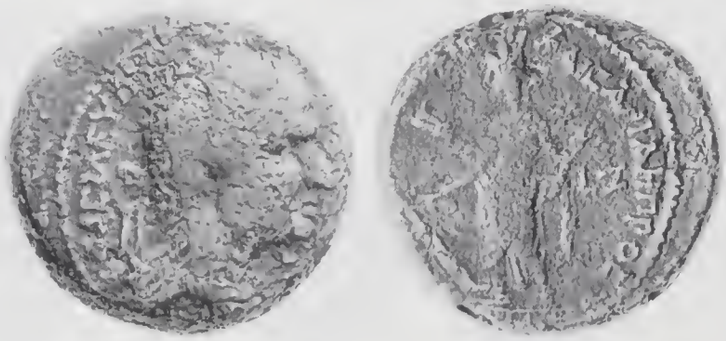
Reverse. ΒΑΣ ΑΓΡΙΠΠΑ ΦΙΛΟΚΑΙΣΑΡ - King Agrippa, friend of (the) emperor. Double cornucopia, crossed; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 94. Mesh [2] 4 (*this coin*). Burnett 5. Cf. R. Deutsch, "A Portrait Coin of Agrippa II Reconsidered," *INJ* 9, 1986-7, pp. 36-37. Excellent portrait, red patination; choice very fine 10,000-12,500

The scholarship recently accomplished by A. Burnett, A. Stein and R. Deutsch has reattributed several issues of Agrippa I and II. Our very rare coin was formerly believed to have been struck at Tiberias.

Herod Agrippa I, 37 – 44 C.E.





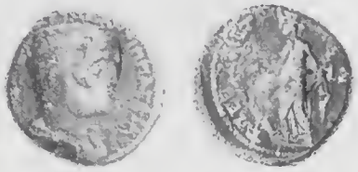
351 Medium Bronze (21mm, 9.72g ↑). Minted at Caesarea, dated year 7, 42/3 C.E.

Obverse. ΒΑϹΙΛΕΥϹ ΜΕ[ΓΑϹ ΑΓΡΙΠΠΑϹ ΦΙΛΟΚΑΙ] - The great king, Agrippa, the friend of the emperor. Draped and diademed bust right of Agrippa I; border of dots.

Reverse. ΚΑΙϹΑΡΙΑ Η ΠΡΟϹ ΤΩ [ϹΕΒΑϹΤΩ ΛΙΜΗΝΙ] - Caesarea, which is near the harbor called Sebastos. The Tyche of Caesarea standing to left, holding palm branch in left hand, resting right hand on rudder; date in field: LZ (year 7, 42/3 C.E.); border of dots.

Mesh [1] 90. Mesh [2] 6. RPC 4985. Strong portrait, about very fine 6000-8000

Herod Agrippa I, 37 – 44 C.E.



352 Medium Bronze (20.5mm, 9.78g ↗). Minted at Caesarea, dated year 7, 42/3 C.E.

Obverse. [ΒΑϹΙΛΕΥϹ ΜΕΓΑϹ Α]ΓΡΙΠΠΑϹ ΦΙΛΟ[ΚΑΙ] - The great king, Agrippa, the friend of the emperor. Draped and diademed bust right of Agrippa I; border of dots.

Reverse. [ΚΑΙϹΑΡΙΑ Η ΠΡΟϹ] ΤΩ ϹΕΒΑϹΤΩ [ΛΙΜΗΝΙ] - Caesarea, which is near the harbor called Sebastos. The Tyche of Caesarea standing to left, holding palm branch in left hand, resting right hand on rudder; date in field: LZ (year 7, 42/3 C.E.); border of dots.

Mesh [1] 90. Mesh [2] 6a (*this coin*). RPC 4985. Obverse countermarked with a laureate head left within ovoid depression, fine 3500-4500

Herod Agrippa I, 37 – 44 C.E.

353 Large Bronze (25mm, 14.22g ↗). Minted at Caesarea, dated year 7, 42/3 C.E.

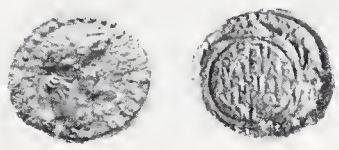
Obverse. [ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟϹ ΚΑΙϹΑΡ ϹΕΒΑϹΤΟϹ ΓΕΡΜ] - Tiberius Caesar Augustus Germanicus. Laureate head right of Claudius, countermarked (laureate male head left within incuse oval) on neck; border of dots.

Reverse. [ΒΑϹΙΛΕΥϹ] ΜΕΓΑϹ ΑΓΡΙΠΠΑϹ ΦΙΛ[ΟΚΑΙϹΑΡ] - The great king, Agrippa, the friend of the emperor. Façade of distyle temple with two figures facing holding circular objects (possibly pateras); a third figure (or statue) is at center, holding longer, cylindrical object (possibly a crown); date within pediment: LZ (year 7, 42/3 C.E.); border of dots.

Mesh [1] 89A. Mesh [2] 8. Burnett 10. RPC 4983. Fine/very fine 3000-4000

Many theories have been propounded in an attempt to describe and explain the nature and meaning of the complex reverse scene. The coronation of Agrippa I by Claudius is a tantalizing possibility, which does present some technical problems for its validity to be universally accepted. This coin type was issued during two years, being dated years 7 and 8, and were often countermarked with a laureate male head, most likely a representation of the then current emperor.

Herod Agrippa II, 56 [50] – 96 [100] C.E.



354 Small Bronze (15mm, 3.62g ↑). Dated year 5, 60/1 C.E.

Obverse. [ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ] (beginning with the coinage of Agrippa II, including the Roman proper issues, a translation of the Greek and Latin legends will be forgone). Laureate head right of Nero; in lower right field, crescent; border of dots.

Reverse. ΕΠΙ/ΒΑΣΙΛΕ/ΑΓΡΙΠΠ/ΝΕΡΩ/ΝΙΕ. Wreath; date is the last letter of the inscription [E, (year) 5, 60/1 C.E.]; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 97 (*this coin*). Mesh [2] 3. RPC 4990. Heavy patination on the obverse, otherwise very fine 250-350

Herod Agrippa II, 56 [50] - 96 [100] C.E.

355 Small Bronze (14mm, 1.27g ←). Dated year 11 equaling year 6 of the city of Neronias, 66/7 C.E.

Obverse. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ ΜΑΡΚΟΥ ΑΓΡΙΠΠΟΥ. Hand and forearm right holding ears of corn; border of dots.

Reverse. ΕΤΟΥΣ ΑΙ ΤΟΥ (year 11 of Agrippa's era). Diadem with central monogram of year 6; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 100. Mesh [2] 6. RPC 4992. Unusually well-defined, extremely fine 4000-5000

This double dating is quite unusual on coinage, referring here to year 11 of Agrippa's era commencing in 56 C.E., which equals year 6 of the dedication-refounding of the city of Neronias; see Mesh[2] p. 74. When this coinage was initiated the Jewish War had begun.

[Herod Agrippa II, 56 [50] - 96 [100] C.E.]

356 Large Bronze (23.5mm, 13.00g ↑). Minted at Tiberias, dated year 13, 53/4 C.E.

Obverse. [ΚΛΑ]ΥΔΙΟΥ [ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ]. Palm branch; date in field: ΛΙΓ (year 13, 53/4 C.E.); border of dots.

Reverse. ΤΙΒΕ/ΡΙΑΣ. Wreath; border of dots.

Mesh [2] Supplement III, 5. RPC 4851. Small chip of patina at edge, fine/very fine 800-1000

This rare coin, dated year 13 of the reign of Claudius, is similar in type to the palm branch coins of Herod Antipas (see lots 337-341). In addition, it exists in three different modules, again imitating the earlier coinage. Agrippa's name is not mentioned on the three coins, which is notable since it was not until 56 C.E. that the emperor Nero gave the then twenty-nine year old Agrippa II control of the lands including Tiberias. This is therefore likely a civic issue, minted while Tiberias was under the suzerainty of Rome.

Herod Agrippa II, 56 [50] – 96 [100] C.E.

357 Medium Bronze (22.5mm, 8.24g ↑). Dated year 14, 74/5 C.E.

Obverse. ΔO[MITIA] KAICAP. Laureate head right of Domitian; border of dots.

Reverse. LIΔ BA[CI]/AΓ PIΠ[O/Y]. Nike standing to left inscribing shield which rests on her right knee; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 120. Mesh [2] 11. About very fine 350-450

This coin inaugurates the second dating system for the coinage of Agrippa II with the era of year one of 61 C.E. On the earlier coinage Nero is portrayed (see lot 354), while on the later Flavian coins, Vespasian, Titus and Domitian are depicted. For the era starting in 61 C.E. see D. Barag, "Studies in the Coinage of Agrippa II," *INJ* 5, 1981, pp. 27-32.

Herod Agrippa II, 56 [50] – 96 [100] C.E.

358 Small Bronze (12mm, 1.82g ↑). Dated year 19, 79/80 C.E.

Obverse. [CEBACTH]. Veiled bust left of Livia (as Pietas?); border of dots.

Reverse. Inverted anchor; date in field: [LI]Θ BA (year 19, 79/80 C.E.); border of dots.

Mesh [2] 21. Fine 500-700

Herod Agrippa II, 56 [50] – 96 [100] C.E.

359 Large Bronze (29.5mm, 19.80g ↑). Dated year 27, 87/8 C.E.

Obverse. ⁻AYTOKPA OYECΠACI [KAIC]API CEBACTω. Laureate head right of Vespasian; border of dots.

Reverse. ETOY KZBA/AΓPI ΠΠ[A]. Turreted Tyche standing to left, holding cornucopia in left hand, corn ears in right hand; above, in left field, star; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 106 (star not mentioned, but present). Mesh [2] 38 (*this coin*). Two punctures on obverse, and reverse scratches; even dark patina; very fine 1500-1800

Herod Agrippa II, 56 [50] – 96 [100] C.E.

360 Large Bronze (31mm, 22.76g ↖). Dated year 27, 87/8 C.E.

Obverse. AYTOKPA [OYECΠACI ANΩ] KAICAPI CEBACTΩ. Laureate and draped bust right of Vespasian; border of dots.

Reverse. [BACIΛEωC] AΓPIΠΠAC ETO[YC KZ]. Turreted Tyche standing to left, wearing military dress, holding cornucopia in left hand, right hand on rudder; border of dots.

Mesh [1] unlisted. Mesh [2] 39a (*this coin*). Green and brown patina, choice very fine 3500-4500

Ex NFA III, lot 61.

ETOYC in Greek means "in the year," and is followed by the date in Greek letters, which also have numerical connotation. On some coins of Agrippa, ETOYC is abbreviated ETOC, ETOY, ETO or ET.

Herod Agrippa II, 56 [50] – 96 [100] C.E.

361 Large Bronze (30mm, 23.32g ↑). Dated year 27, 87/8 C.E.

Obverse. AYTOKPA · KAICA[P TITOC KAICAP ΔωME]TIANOC. Laureate heads of Titus (on left) and Domitian *vis-à-vis*; border of dots.

Reverse. [BACIΛEωC AΓPIΠΠAC E]TOY KZ. Pan walking left playing syrinx and holding pedum over his shoulder; to right, tree trunk; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 119. Mesh [2] 41. Green patina, about very fine 8500-10,000

The selection of the reverse design could well indicate Paneas as the location for mintage. Interestingly, the obverse portrays Titus, the younger brother of Domitian, who had been dead for six years when this coin was struck.

Herod Agrippa II, 56 [50] – 96 [100] C.E.

362 Small Bronze (17mm, 3.77g ↑). Dated year 27, 87/8 C.E.

Obverse. ΔOMITIAN KAICAP–. Laureate head right of Domitian; border of dots.

Reverse. BA AΓPIΠΠA ETO KZ. Double cornucopia, crossed; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 136. Mesh [2] 43. Green-brown patina, choice very fine 500-700

Herod Agrippa II, 56 [50] – 96 [100] C.E.

363 Large Bronze (29mm, 12.50g ↑). Dated year 29, 89/90 C.E.

Obverse. [AYTOKPA OYECΠACI] KAICAPI CEBACTω. Laureate head right of Vespasian; border of dots.

Reverse. [E]TOY KΘ BA/[A]ΓPI ΠΠA. Turreted Tyche standing to left, holding cornucopia in left hand, corn ears in right hand; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 107. Mesh [2] 44 (*this coin*). Brown patina, fine 1000-1200

Herod Agrippa II, 56 [50] – 96 [100] C.E.

364 Large Bronze (25.5mm, 13.79g ↑). Dated year 29, 89/90 C.E.

Obverse. AYTOKP TITO KAICAP CEBACTΩ. Laureate head right of Titus; border of dots.

Reverse. ET KΘ BA/AΓPIΠΠ. Nike advancing right holding wreath in right hand, palm branch over shoulder; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 117 var (bust variant). Mesh [2] 45a (*this coin*). Green patina, about very fine 700-900

Herod Agrippa II, 56 [50] – 96 [100] C.E.

365 Medium Bronze (19mm, 6.82g ↑). Dated year 29, 89/90 C.E.

Obverse. ΔO[MITIA]NOC KAICAP. Laureate head right of Domitian; border of dots.

Reverse. [ETOY] KΘ BACI ΑΓΡΙΠΠΑ (two letters are inverted). Nike standing to right inscribing shield which rests on her left knee; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 137. Mesh [2] 48a. Very fine 350-450

Herod Agrippa II, 56 [50] – 96 [100] C.E.

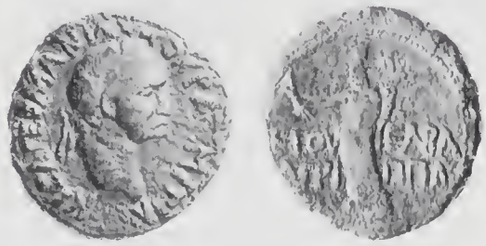
366 Small Bronze (12.5mm, 1.71g ↑). Dated year 34, 94/5 C.E.

Obverse. BA AΓP. Turreted head right of Tyche; border of dots.

Reverse. Cornucopia. In field, date: $\overline{E}$T Δ[$\overline{\Lambda}$] (year 34, 94/5 C.E.); border of dots.

Mesh [1] 145. Mesh [2] 52. Fine 300-400

Herod Agrippa II, 56 [50] – 96 [100] C.E.



367 Large Bronze (28mm, 14.81g ↖). Dated year 35, 95/6 C.E.

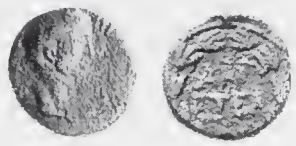
Obverse. AYTOKPA ΔOMITIA KAICAP A ΓEPMANI. Laureate head right of Domitian; border of dots.

Reverse. E$\overline{T}$OY E$\overline{\Lambda}$ BA/AΓPIΠΠA. Turreted Tyche standing to left, holding cornucopia in left hand, corn ears in right hand; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 146. Mesh [2] 53. Red patination, very fine 1500-2000

Of local style, with the portrayal of Domitian looking more akin to Vespasian, this extremely rare coin was issued during the final years of Domitian's rule. It was at this time of great oppression and cruelty that Domitian had put to death his cousin and consul Flavius Clemens for espousing early Christian beliefs.

Herod Agrippa II, 56 [50] – 96 [100] C.E.



368 Small Bronze (14mm, 2.85g ↓). Dated year 35, 95/6 C.E.

Obverse. AV[TO ΔOMIT]. Laureate head right of Domitian; border of dots.

Reverse. BA AΓP/ET EΛ Wreath; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 147. Mesh [2] 56. Fine 250-300

THE JEWISH WAR

369 Shekel (Silver, 13.91g ↑). Dated year 1, 66 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤊𐤑𐤋 𐤉𐤔𐤓𐤀𐤋 - ŠQL YŚR'L - Shekel of Israel. Temple vessel with pearl on either side; above, date: 𐤀 - A(leph) - (Year) 1; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 𐤒𐤃𐤔 - YRUŠLM QDŠH - Jerusalem is Holy. Stem with three pomegranate fruits; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 148. Cf. Mesh [2] 2a for this obverse die. Choice very fine 2800-3400

The coins of the Jewish War are dated to the years 1 through 5, and are reckoned from the Jewish victory over C. Cestius Gallus, Roman governor of Syria, in October of 66 C.E. The simplicity of design and boldness of execution of the shekels make them the usual centerpieces of Jewish coin collections.

370 Shekel (Silver, 14.12g ↖). Dated year 1, 66 C.E.

Obverse. ᒪᐧᐧᐧᐯᐯᐯᐯᐯ - ŠQL YŚR`L - Shekel of Israel. Temple vessel with pearl on either side; above, date: ᐧᐧᐧ - A(leph) - (Year) 1; border of dots.

Reverse. ᐧᐯᐯᐯᐯᐯᐯᐯᐯ - YRUŠLM QDŠH - Jerusalem is Holy. Stem with three pomegranate fruits; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 148. Mesh [2] 3. Nearly extremely fine 2600-3200

Here the die cutting contrasts greatly with the previous lot, the types and epigraphy being much finer and delicate on this coin.

371 Shekel (Silver, 13.98g ↖). Dated year 1, 66 C.E.

Obverse. ᒪᐧᐧᐧᐯᐯᐯᐯᐯ - ŠQL YŚR`L - Shekel of Israel. Temple vessel with pearl on either side; above, date: ᐧᐧᐧ -A(leph) - (Year) 1; border of dots.

Reverse. ᐧᐯᐯᐯᐯᐯᐯᐯᐯ - YRUŠLM QDŠH - Jerusalem is Holy. Stem with three pomegranate fruits; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 148. Mesh [2] 3. Superb, nearly mint state 3000-3500

372 Shekel (Silver, 14.18g). Dated year 1, 66 C.E.

Obverse. - ŠQL YŚR'L - Shekel of Israel. Temple vessel with pearl on either side; above, date: - A(leph) - (Year) 1; border of dots.

Reverse. - YRUŠLM QDŠH - Jerusalem is Holy. Stem with three pomegranate fruits; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 148. Mesh [2] 3. Extremely fine 2500-3000

373 Half Shekel (Silver, 6.37g). Dated year 1, 66 C.E.

Obverse. - ḤṢY HŠQL - Half a shekel. Temple vessel with pearl on either side; above, date: - A(leph) - (Year) 1; border of dots.

Reverse. - YRUŠLM QDŠH - Jerusalem is Holy. Stem with three pomegranate fruits; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 149. Cf. Mesh [2] 6 for this obverse die. Choice very fine 2500-3000

Equal to two Roman silver denarii, the half shekel was minted in more limited numbers than its full shekel counterpart. Quarter shekels are also known of year 1 and year 4, but are of great rarity (see lot 62 of the Bromberg Sale, Part I, for one of two existing quarter shekels of year 1; the year 4 example is unique, resting in the trays of The British Museum). This series of Jewish War shekels was in a sense a continuation of the shekels of Tyre, as those were the only approved means of paying the Temple Tax. Tyrian shekels were also minted with their fractions of half and quarter, which are rare.

374 Half Shekel (Silver, 6.62g ↖). Dated year 1, 66 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤇𐤑𐤉 𐤄𐤔𐤋 - ḤṢY HŠQL - Half a shekel. Temple vessel with pearl on either side; above, date: 𐤀 - A(leph) - (Year) 1; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 𐤒𐤃𐤔 - YRUŠLM QDŠH - Jerusalem is Holy. Stem with three pomegranate fruits; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 149. Mesh [2] 6 (*these dies*). Well-struck on a large flan, extremely fine 3000-3500

375 Half Shekel (Silver, 6.89g ↖). Dated year 1, 66 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤇𐤑𐤉 𐤄𐤔𐤋 - ḤṢY HŠQL - Half a shekel. Temple vessel with pearl on either side; above, date: 𐤀 - A(leph) - (Year) 1; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 𐤒𐤃𐤔 - YRUŠLM QDŠH - Jerusalem is Holy. Stem with three pomegranate fruits; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 149. Mesh [2] 6a (*these dies*). Choice very fine 2300-2800

376 Shekel (Silver, 14.14g ↗). Dated year 2, 67 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤊𐤀𐤓𐤅𐤊𐤉𐤓 - ŠQL YŚR`L - Shekel of Israel. Temple vessel with rim decorated with nine pearls; above, date: 𐤁𐤅 - Y(ear) 2; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤉𐤌 𐤄𐤒𐤃𐤔 - YRUŠLYM HQDUŠH - Jerusalem the Holy. Stem with three pomegranate fruits; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 151. Mesh [2] 8. Some doubling evident, mainly on the reverse, otherwise choice very fine 1500-2000

377 Shekel (Silver, 14.11g ↖). Dated year 2, 67 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤒𐤋 𐤉𐤔𐤓𐤋 - ŠQL YŚR'L - Shekel of Israel. Temple vessel with rim decorated with nine pearls; above, date: 𐤔𐤍 - Y(ear) 2; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 𐤄𐤒𐤃𐤅𐤔 - YRUŠLYM HQDUŠH - Jerusalem the Holy. Stem with three pomegranate fruits; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 151. Mesh [2] 8. Nearly extremely fine 2000-2500

378 Shekel (Silver, 14.25g ↑). Dated year 2, 67 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤒𐤋 𐤉𐤔𐤓𐤋 - ŠQL YŚR'L - Shekel of Israel. Temple vessel with rim decorated with nine pearls; above, date: 𐤔𐤍 - Y(ear) 2; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 𐤄𐤒𐤃𐤅𐤔 - YRUŠLYM HQDUŠH - Jerusalem the Holy. Stem with three pomegranate fruits; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 151. Mesh [2] 9. Very fine/extremely fine 1500-2000

The manner in which the shekel and its divisions of the *Bellum Judaicum* were designed and executed is indeed a tribute to the mint officials and workers. From the pearled letters of their inscriptions to the consistently bold strikings and individual hammering of the flan edges, they deserve our great respect and admiration.

379 Half Shekel (Silver, 7.02g ↑). Dated year 2, 67 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤇𐤋𐤔𐤉𐤌 - ḤṢY HŠQL - Half a shekel. Temple vessel with rim decorated with seven pearls; above, date: 𐤁𐤉 - Y(ear) 2; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤉𐤌 𐤄𐤒𐤃𐤅𐤔𐤄 - YRUŠLYM HQDUŠH - Jerusalem the Holy. Stem with three pomegranate fruits; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 152. Mesh [2] 10. Very fine 1000-1200

380 Shekel (Silver, 14.02g ↑). Dated year 3, 68 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤒𐤋 𐤉𐤔𐤓𐤋 - ŠQL YŚR'L - Shekel of Israel. Temple vessel with rim decorated with nine pearls; above, date: 𐤂𐤉 - Y(ear) 3; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤉𐤌 𐤄𐤒𐤃𐤅𐤔𐤄 - YRUŠLYM HQDUŠH - Jerusalem the Holy. Stem with three pomegranate fruits; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 154. Mesh [2] 18a. Lightly encrusted, mainly on the periphery of the reverse, otherwise nearly mint state 2000-2500

381 Shekel (Silver, 13.96g ↑). Dated year 3, 68 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤒𐤋 𐤉𐤔𐤓𐤋 - ŠQL YŚR'L - Shekel of Israel. Temple vessel with rim decorated with nine pearls; above, date: 𐤓𐤔 - Y(ear) 3; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 𐤄𐤒𐤃𐤅𐤔 - YRUŠLYM HQDUŠH - Jerusalem the Holy. Stem with three pomegranate fruits; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 154. Mesh [2] 18a. Nearly extremely fine 2250-2750

Ex Sternberg 25 XI 76, lot 387.

On this obverse die, the *gimel*'s vertical stroke extends beyond its perpendicular co-member, somewhat resembling a *dalet*.

382 Shekel (Silver, 14.30g ↖). Dated year 4, 69 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤒𐤋 𐤉𐤔𐤓𐤋 - ŠQL YŚR'L - Shekel of Israel. Temple vessel with rim decorated with nine pearls; above, date: 𐤓𐤔 - Y(ear) 4; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 𐤄𐤒𐤃𐤅𐤔 - YRUŠLYM HQDUŠH - Jerusalem the Holy. Stem with three pomegranate fruits; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 158. Mesh [2] 23. Uncleaned, extremely fine 20,000-25,000

It seems likely that during year 4 of the *Bellum Judaicum* silver for minting into shekels became in short supply, prompting issuance of a series of non-precious metal "emergency" issues of half shekels, quarter shekels and eighth shekels (see lots 384-388). This would account for the considerable rarity of the silver coinage bearing the date year 4. In addition, some believe that the extremely rare shekels of year 5 (see lot 389) were largely ceremonial and commemorative.

383 Half Shekel (Silver, 6.78g ↖). Dated year 4, 69 C.E.

Obverse. לחשקל חצי - ḤṢY HŠQL - Half a shekel. Temple vessel with rim decorated with eight pearls; above, date: שנת - Y(ear) 4; border of dots.

Reverse. ירושלים הקדושה - YRUŠLYM HQDUŠH - Jerusalem the Holy. Stem with three pomegranate fruits; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 159. Mesh [2] 25. Previously mounted, otherwise very fine 120,000-140,000

Ex Sotheby 9 VI 83 (Brand, Part 3), lot 147.

Ex Rev. E. Rogers Collection (purchased via Spink & Son, 1916, therefore not pictured in his *A Handy Guide to Jewish Coins* which was published in 1914).

Ex Prowe Collection, Part II, lot 2618.

Of the highest rarity and importance, the half shekel of year 4 is the most elusive of all shekels and halves, seemingly much more so than its more famous cousin, the year 5 shekel (see lot 389). Leo Kadman, in his study of the Jewish War coinage (in *CNP*), was able to document only three in museum collections (Berlin, The Vatican, and The British Museum); auction occurrences are almost nil, with this specimen from the Brand Collection, and now the Bromberg sale, being notable.

384 Large Bronze ("One Half"; 26mm, 17.22g ↑). Dated year 4, 69 C.E.

Obverse. לגאלת ציון - LG'LT ṢYWN - For the redemption of Zion. Palm tree with seven branches flanked by two baskets of dates; border of dots.

Reverse. שנת ארבע חצי - ŠNT 'RB' ḤṢY - Year four, half. Two lulavs with etrog between; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 161. Mesh [2] 27. About fine 2500-3500

385 Large Bronze ("One Half"; 26.5mm, 17.68g ↑). Dated year 4, 69 C.E.

Obverse. לגלת ציון - LG'LT ṢYWN - For the redemption of Zion. Palm tree with nine branches flanked by two baskets of dates; border of dots.

Reverse. שנת רבע חצי - ŠNT 'RB' ḤṢY - Year four, half. Two lulavs with etrog between; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 161. Mesh [2] 28 (*these dies*). Large flan with an even brown patina, choice very fine 5000-6000

386 Medium Bronze ("One Quarter"; 22mm, 10.15g ↓). Dated year 4, 69 C.E.

Obverse. לגלת ציון - LG'LT ṢYWN - For the redemption of Zion. Etrog; border of dots.

Reverse. שנת רבע רבע - ŠNT 'RB' RB̲Y' - Year four, quarter. Two lulavs; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 162. Mesh [2] 29 (*this coin*). Choice very fine 1800-2400

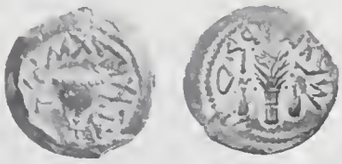
The detail on this obverse die depiction of the etrog, or *citrus medica*, is remarkable. It was more often utilized, as a coin type, on Bar Kokhba coinage, along with the lulav (bundle of foliage in a specific and ceremonial arrangement). The etrog and lulav play an important role in the Feast of Tabernacles, or Sukkot. While the etrog as shown on Jewish War coins more resembles a lemon and with tip upright (as Talmudic sources prescribe), the etrog on Bar Kokhba War coinage is waisted, with tip downward.

387 Small Bronze (One Eighth ?; 21.5mm, 6.21g ↖). Dated year 4, 69 C.E.

Obverse. לגלת ציון - LG'LT ṢYWN - For the redemption of Zion. Temple vessel with rim decorated with nine pearls; border of dots.

Reverse. שנת רב׳ - ŠNT 'RB' - Year four. Two etrogs with lulav between; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 163. Mesh [2] 30. Unusually large flan, very fine 300-350



388 Small Bronze (One Eighth?; 19mm, 4.06g ↖). Dated year 4, 69 C.E.

Obverse. לגלת ציון -LG'LT ṢYWN - For the redemption of Zion. Temple vessel with rim decorated with nine pearls; border of dots.

Reverse. שנת רב׳ - ŠNT 'RB' - Year four. Two etrogs with lulav between; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 163. Mesh [2] 30b. Choice very fine 250-300

389 Shekel (Silver, 13.33g ↑). Dated year 5, 70 C.E.

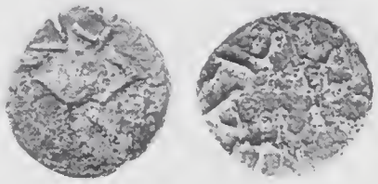
Obverse. 𐤔𐤒𐤋 𐤉𐤔𐤓𐤀𐤋 - ŠQL YŚR'L - Shekel of Israel. Temple vessel with rim decorated with nine pearls; above, date: 𐤔𐤄 - Y(ear) 5; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤉𐤌 𐤄𐤒𐤃𐤅𐤔 - YRUŠLYM HQDUŠH - Jerusalem the Holy. Stem with three pomegranate fruits; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 164 (*this coin*). Mesh [2] 31. Some surface corrosion and scratching, otherwise very fine 100,000-120,000

Ex Reifenberg Collection.

This last shekel of the series was minted during the final four months of the war, from Nissan to the ninth of Ab, 70 C.E. There are two distinct groupings of year 5 shekels: the first group having been found in diverse hoards, being struck from varied hinged dies, such as this specimen. There are less than fifteen of these specimens known, counting those in public collections, which include those found by Yadin at Masada. Only the most advanced and prominent collections have ever included one, which of recent date number exclusively the present Reifenberg/Bromberg one, the Hunt Collection example and the Brand coin. The second group of year 5 shekels differs greatly from the first in metallurgic analysis, unaligned dies and fabric. There are fifteen of these London or Baldwin shekels, so termed since all but one (residing in The British Museum since the late 19th century) were "rediscovered" in the forgery trays of the respected London dealer A.H. Baldwin and Sons Ltd. about ten years ago. This last mentioned group has undergone great numismatic scrutiny and extensive laboratory testing. The present specimen here offered is one of the highlights of the Bromberg Collection.



390 Medium Bronze (20.5mm, 7.91g →). Presumably minted at Gamala, 66/7 C.E.

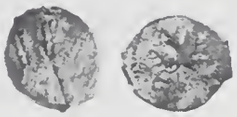
Obverse. Local inscription approximating LG'LT - For the redemption. Temple vessel.

Reverse. Local inscription approximating YRŠLM QD - Jerusalem the H [oly].

Mesh [1] unlisted. Mesh [2] 32 (see Mesh [2] pp. 129-131). Fine 4000-5000

Ex Leu 36, lot 188.

Inspired by the silver shekel coinage minted at Jerusalem, this bronze coin strikes a sympathetic cry for freedom for the Jewish settlement at Gamala in the Golan. It is the second known example of this type, the first being in the Israel Department of Antiquities and Museums, Jerusalem.



391 Small Bronze (12mm, 1.10g →). Minted at Caesarea.

Obverse. Three ears of grain.

Reverse. Vine leaf; border of dots.

Mesh [1] unlisted. Mesh [2] Supplement VI, 5 (*this coin*). Black patina, choice very fine 100-125

There is great diversity in these small bronzes or lepta from Caesarea. The obverse here imitates the reverse of the common prutot issued under Agrippa I (canopy/three ears of grain), while the reverse is a close adaptation of the regularly issued Jewish War prutot. It is quite possible that these small bronzes were, as a series, continually minted for many decades past the Jewish War; future hoard evidence will give us the answer.

392 Tetradrachm (Silver, 13.57g ↑). Dated year One, 132/3 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤉𐤓 𐤅𐤔 𐤋𐤌 - YR WŠ LM - Jerusalem. Tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; within the middle of the Temple interior, the Ark of the Covenant in chest form; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤔𐤍𐤕 𐤇𐤕 𐤋𐤂𐤋𐤕 𐤉𐤔𐤓𐤋 - ŠNT ʿḤT LGʿLT YŚRʿL - Year One of the Redemption of Israel. Lulav thrice bound; to left, etrog; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 165. Mesh [2] 1b (*these dies*). Mild 1 [11 examples cited, this coin being #1, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex Dahariÿeh hoard. Some areas of weakness and doubling as expected, choice very fine 35,000-40,000

There are only 39 specimens recorded in Mildenberg's corpus of year One tetradrachms, all having been struck from five die pairings.

393 Tetradrachm (Silver, 14.12g ↑). Dated year One, 132/3 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤉𐤓 𐤅𐤔 𐤋𐤌 - YR WŠ LM - Jerusalem. Tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; within the middle of the Temple interior, the Ark of the Covenant in chest form; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤔𐤍𐤕 𐤇𐤕 𐤋𐤂𐤋𐤕 𐤉𐤔𐤓𐤋 - ŠNT ʿḤT LGʿLT YŚRʿL - Year One of the Redemption of Israel. Lulav thrice bound; to left, etrog; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 165. Mesh [2] 1c (*these dies*). Mild 4 [three examples cited, this coin being #2, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Lightly double-struck on reverse inscription, extremely fine 45,000-50,000

394 Tetradrachm (Silver, 14.05g ↑). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤉𐤓 𐤅𐤔 𐤋𐤌 - YR WŠ LM - Jerusalem. Tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; within the middle of the Temple interior, the Ark of the Covenant in chest form; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤔𐤁 𐤋𐤇𐤓 𐤉𐤔𐤓𐤀𐤋 - ŠB LḤR YŚR'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Lulav thrice bound; to left, etrog; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 178. Mesh [2] 12 (*these dies*). Mild 9 [10 examples cited, this coin being #8]. Ex Beit Mirsim hoard. Understriking visible on both obverse and reverse (original striking is a Syrian tetradrachm of Nero, eagle reverse; reverse struck over original obverse). See front cover for color enlargement. Extremely fine 12,000-16,000

For economic and symbolic reasons both silver and bronze coins of the Bar Kokhba era were, in every case, struck over existing coins which circulated in Judaea. At once the mint had a ready supply of metal, shaped into flans; the minting procedure would not only obliterate the portraits, deities and propaganda of their hated subjugators, but would proliferate the beloved symbols and ideals of their religion, quest for freedom and their own sense of unity. The Dead Sea documents speak of the currency in use as the *sela* (the tetradrachm) and the *zuz* (the denarius). The Judaean mints of Bar Kokhba times usually utilized Syrian provincial coinage for the *sela*, and for the *zuz* they overstruck denarii and drachms of the western and eastern Roman Empire, transforming these tokens of commerce into objects of great solemnity.

395 Tetradrachm (Silver, 12.38g ↗). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤉𐤓 𐤅𐤔 𐤋𐤌 - YR WŠ LM - Jerusalem. Tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; within the middle of the Temple interior, the Ark of the Covenant in chest form; above, cross; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤔𐤁 𐤋𐤇𐤓 𐤉𐤔𐤓𐤀𐤋 - ŠB LḤR YŚR'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Lulav thrice bound; to left, etrog; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 179. Mild 10 [18 examples cited, this coin being #17, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Nearly extremely fine 10,000-12,500

Note that beginning with this second obverse die (Mildenberg 10 is its first pairing), there is now a balustrade at the bottom of the Temple; this is continued throughout the tetradrachm coinage.

396 Tetradrachm (Silver, 14.24g ↑). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. YRWŠLM - YR WŠ LM - Jerusalem. Tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; within the middle of the Temple interior, the Ark of the Covenant in chest form; above, cross; border of dots.

Reverse. ŠBLḤRYŚR'L - ŠB LḤR YŚR'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Lulav thrice bound; to left, etrog; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 179. Mesh [2] 12a (*these dies*). Mild 11 [10 examples cited, this coin being #6]. Ex Dahariÿeh hoard. Understriking visible (Syrian tetradrachm, eagle reverse) but not fully attributable on obverse and reverse (reverse struck over original obverse). Extremely fine 12,000-16,000

Early in September, 1976, in a cave just north of the town of Dahariÿeh was discovered a cache of 200 silver tetradrachms and 1000 silver denarii hidden within a hollow stone, which itself was covered by another stone. This lovely tetradrachm was among this treasure. Uncleaned coins from this hoard exhibit a black and green color caused by the particular geologic and climatic conditions in which they have rested these many years.

397 Tetradrachm (Silver, 12.97g ↑). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. YRWŠLM - YRW ŠLM - Jerusalem. Tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; within the middle of the Temple interior, the Ark of the Covenant in chest form; above, cross; border of dots. Die flaw left below balustrade.

Reverse. ŠBLḤRYŚR'L - ŠB LḤR YŚR'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Lulav thrice bound; to left, etrog; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 180. Mesh [2] 13a (*this coin illustrated*). Mild 14 [23 examples cited, this coin being #4]. Understriking visible but not attributable on obverse and reverse (reverse struck over original obverse). Choice very fine 6000-8000

398 Tetradrachm (Silver, 15.04g ↑). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤉𐤓𐤅 𐤔𐤋𐤌 - YRW ŠLM - Jerusalem. Tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; within the middle of the Temple interior, the Ark of the Covenant in chest form; above, cross; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤁 𐤋𐤇𐤓 𐤉𐤔𐤓𐤋 - ŠB LḤR YŚR'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Lulav thrice bound; to left, etrog; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 180. Mild 15 [12 examples cited, this coin being #6, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex "Idna" 4 hoard. Extremely fine 4000-5000

During the Sukkoth holiday celebration, participants in the "Feast of Tabernacles" would hold in their left hand, while singing and praying, an etrog (a citrus fruit, *citrus medica*) and in their right hand, a lulav (an arrangement of two willow sprigs, a closed palm branch and three branches of myrtle). As a coin type, the lulav, symbolic of God's sovereignty over nature, is portrayed as one long central palm branch, as yet unopened, bound together with a few sticks and single stalks of willow and myrtle.

399 Tetradrachm (Silver, 13.95g ↑). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤉𐤓𐤅 𐤔𐤋𐤌 - YRW ŠLM - Jerusalem. Tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; within the middle of the Temple interior, the Ark of the Covenant in chest form; above, cross; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤁 𐤋𐤇𐤓 𐤉𐤔𐤓𐤋 - ŠB LḤR YŚR'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Lulav thrice bound; to left, etrog; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 180. Mild 16 [this is the sole specimen cited from this die pair, being listed and illustrated as example #1]. Ex "Idna" 1 hoard. Extremely fine 12,000-15,000

Ex Superior 15 VI 76 (Dowdy Collection), lot 147.

400 Tetradrachm (Silver, 12.68g ↗). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. YRW ŠLM - Jerusalem. Tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; within the middle of the Temple interior, the Ark of the Covenant in chest form; above, cross; border of dots.

Reverse. ŠB LḤR YŚR'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Lulav thrice bound; to left, etrog; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 180. Mild 17 [32 examples cited, this being #26]. Ex Dahariyeh hoard. Toned very fine 3000-3500

As evidenced by the die orientation arrow which appears after the weight of each coin in this catalogue, the obverse and reverse dies of coins struck during the Bar Kokhba era were never aligned horizontally, but always vertically. The exceptions which show alignment slightly off the vertical axis were likely caused by an improper blow of the hammer, which would have resulted in damaging the hinge, forever changing the axis of coins struck from that particular set of dies. The die axis of tetradrachms of this period was always at 12 o'clock, which was the case for most of the other denominations as well. This is similar to the orientation of the dies of provincially minted coins of Syria, while the die axis chosen for Roman coins was usually in the 6 o'clock orientation. From these ancient practices, the terms "coin" alignment (↑ ↓ - reverse inverted, or in 6 o'clock position) or "medal" alignment (↑ ↑ - reverse upright, in the 12 o'clock position) are used today to describe the direction of the designs in modern coinage. The silver flans were then placed within a metal collar, which would prevent their enlarging during the minting process. This collar produced a round flan and a straight edge which resembles hammering. Whereas the edges of shekels of the Jewish War period were individually hammered, these were not. This unheated prepared flan was then struck between two hinged dies, which would exhibit images and legends close to the hearts of the Jews.

401 Tetradrachm (Silver, 14.25g ↑). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. YRW ŠLM - Jerusalem. Tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; within the middle of the Temple interior, the Ark of the Covenant in chest form; above, cross; border of dots.

Reverse. ŠB LḤR YŚR'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Lulav thrice bound; to left, etrog; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 180. Mild 19 [six examples cited, this being #6, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. The best preserved specimen of these dies, choice very fine 4500-5500

402 Tetradrachm (Silver 12.38g ↑). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤉𐤓𐤅 𐤔𐤋𐤌 - YRW ŠLM - Jerusalem. Tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; within the middle of the Temple interior, the Ark of the Covenant in chest form; above, cross; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤁 𐤌𐤓𐤉𐤔 𐤋𐤀𐤓𐤉 - ŠB LḤR YŚR'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Lulav thrice bound; to left, etrog; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 180. Mild 23 [five examples cited, this coin being #4]. Understriking visible but not attributable on reverse (reverse struck over original obverse). Very fine 3500-4000

403 Tetradrachm (Silver, 14.32g ↑). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤉𐤓𐤅 𐤔𐤋𐤌 - YRW ŠLM - Jerusalem. Tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; within the middle of the Temple interior, the Ark of the Covenant in chest form; above, cross; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤁 𐤌𐤓𐤉𐤔 𐤋𐤀𐤓𐤉 - ŠB LḤ YŚR'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Lulav thrice bound; to left, etrog; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 180. Cf. Mesh [2] 13b for this obverse die. Mild 24 [11 examples cited, this coin being #11]. Ex Beit Mirsim hoard. Understriking visible but not attributable on obverse and reverse (reverse struck over original obverse). Choice very fine 3000-3500

The first *resh* is omitted on this reverse die (Mildenberg reverse die 14).

404 Tetradrachm (Silver, 13.77 ↗). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤉𐤓𐤅 𐤔𐤋𐤌 - YRW ŠLM - Jerusalem. Tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; within the middle of the Temple interior, the Ark of the Covenant in chest form; above, cross; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤁 𐤋𐤇𐤓 𐤉𐤔𐤓𐤀𐤋 - ŠB LḤR YŚR'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Lulav thrice bound; to left, etrog; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 180. Cf. Mesh [2] 13b for this obverse die. Mild 25 [two examples cited, this coin being #1, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Very fine 4500-5500

405 Tetradrachm (Silver, 13.96g ↑). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌 𐤏𐤅𐤍 - ŠM 'WN - Shim'on. Tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; within the middle of the Temple interior, the Ark of the Covenant in chest form; above, rosette; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤁 𐤋𐤇𐤓 𐤉𐤔𐤓𐤀𐤋 - ŠB LḤR YŚR'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Lulav thrice bound; to left, etrog; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 181. Cf. Mesh [2] 16a for this obverse die. Mild 27 [three examples cited, this coin being #1, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex "Idna" 1 hoard. Understriking visible but not attributable on reverse (reverse struck over original obverse). Delicately toned, extremely fine 5000-7000

The first "Idna" hoard, discovered in the summer of 1965 by Bedouins near Hebron (where most of the large hoards of Bar Kokhba coins have been discovered), gave us about 100 silver coins; later, other discoveries in and about the village of Idna would add even more coins and thus information concerning the past. Before the large finds of the last decades, such as the "Idna" hoards, few Bar Kokhba coins had survived.

406 Tetradrachm (Silver, 13.71g ↑). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM 'WN - Shim'on. Tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; within the middle of the Temple interior, the Ark of the Covenant in chest form; above, rosette; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤁 𐤋𐤇𐤓 𐤉𐤔𐤓𐤀𐤋 - ŠB LḤR YŚR'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Lulav thrice bound; to left, etrog; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 181. Mesh [2] 16a (*these dies*). Mild 28 [23 examples cited, this coin being #5, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Extremely fine 3500-4000

This coin, along with lots 405, 407 and 408, are struck from Mildenberg obverse die 6, the first to display a finely detailed rosette as the central ornament on the Temple entablature. An example from this die, on account of its great beauty and meaning, was selected by Mildenberg as the show piece for his book, being illustrated as an enlargement on the dust jacket.

407 Tetradrachm (Silver, 14.15g ↑). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM 'WN - Shim'on. Tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; within the middle of the Temple interior, the Ark of the Covenant in chest form; above, rosette; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤁 𐤋𐤇𐤓 𐤉𐤔𐤓𐤀𐤋 - ŠB LḤR YŚR'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Lulav thrice bound; to left, etrog; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 181. Cf. Mesh [2] 16b for this obverse die. Mild 31 [13 examples cited, this coin being #11, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Very fine 2500-3000

Ex NFA III, lot 125.

Ex Pine Tree 30 IV 74, lot 418.

Ex Hess-Leu 49, lot 278.

408 Tetradrachm (Silver, 14.02g ↑). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. שמעון - ŠM ʻWN - Shimʻon. Tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; within the middle of the Temple interior, the Ark of the Covenant in chest form; above, rosette; border of dots.

Reverse. לחרות ישראל - ŠB LḤ YŚR'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Lulav thrice bound; to left, etrog; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 181. Mesh [2] 16c (*these dies*). Mild 32 [five examples cited, this coin being #5]. Choice very fine 2750-3250

In ancient coinage the types or legends have nothing to do with the determination of which side is the obverse. The obverse is always struck by the lower die (anvil die), while the reverse is produced by the upper die (punch die). On examining a coin, a convexity of the flan will most always be noted on the obverse, which has been imparted by the lower die, while the reverse will be somewhat concave as it has to bear the blow of the hammer.

409 Tetradrachm (Silver, 12.40g ↗). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. שמעון - ŠM ʻWN - Shimʻon. Tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; within the middle of the Temple interior, the Ark of the Covenant in chest form; above, small rosette; border of dots.

Reverse. לחרות ישראל - ŠB LḤR YŚR'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Lulav thrice bound; to left, etrog; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 181. Mild 35 [14 examples cited, this coin being #6, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex Dahariyeh hoard. Choice very fine 2500-3000

410 Tetradrachm (Silver, 14.49g ↗). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM 'WN - Shim'on. Tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; within the middle of the Temple interior, the Ark of the Covenant in chest form; above, rosette; border of dots. Note that the obverse die break is filled again.

Reverse. 𐤔𐤁 𐤋𐤇𐤓 𐤉𐤔𐤓𐤀𐤋 - ŠB LḤR YŚR'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Lulav thrice bound; to left, etrog; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 181. Cf. Mesh [2] 16a for this reverse die. Mild 37 [26 examples cited, this coin being #26]. Choice very fine, the reverse being particularly bold 2500-3000

Ex Leu 7, lot 288.

411 Tetradrachm (Silver, 14.41g ↑). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM 'WN - Shim'on. Tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; within the middle of the Temple interior, the Ark of the Covenant in chest form; above, rosette; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤔𐤁 𐤋𐤇𐤓 𐤉𐤔𐤓𐤀𐤋 - ŠB LḤR YŚR'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Lulav thrice bound; to left, etrog; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 181. Mild 40 [six examples cited, this coin being #6]. Understriking visible on both obverse and reverse (original striking is a Syrian tetradrachm of Vespasian, eagle reverse; reverse struck over original obverse). See back cover for color enlargement. Struck on a broad flan with the original coin's ghosted image of Vespasian wonderfully silhouetted against the bold lulav; superb 3500-4500

412 Tetradrachm (Silver, 14.51g ↑). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM ‘WN - Shim‘on. Tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; within the middle of the Temple interior, the Ark of the Covenant in chest form; above, rosette; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤔𐤁 𐤋𐤄𐤓 𐤉𐤔𐤓'𐤋 - ŠB LḤR YŚR'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Lulav thrice bound; to left, etrog; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 181. Mild 41 [seven examples cited, this coin being #4]. Ex Beit Mirsim hoard. Somewhat double-struck, otherwise very fine 2200-2500

413 Tetradrachm (Silver, 15.23g ↑). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM ‘WN - Shim‘on. Tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; within the middle of the Temple interior, the Ark of the Covenant in chest form; above, rosette; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤔𐤁 𐤋𐤄𐤓 𐤉𐤔𐤓'𐤋 - ŠB LḤR YŚR'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Lulav thrice bound; to left, etrog; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 181 (*this reverse die*). Mild 42 [33 examples cited, this coin being #26]. Uncleaned, choice very fine 2500-3000

Ex Münzen und Medaillen 32, lot 247.

414 Tetradrachm (Silver, 14.26g ↑). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤅𐤍 - ŠM ʿWN - Shimʿon. Tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; within the middle of the Temple interior, the Ark of the Covenant in chest form; above, rosette; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤔𐤁 𐤋𐤄𐤓 𐤉𐤔𐤓𐤀𐤋 - ŠB LḤR YŚR'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Lulav thrice bound; to left, etrog; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 181 (*this reverse die*). Mild 43 [11 examples cited, this coin being #9, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex Dahariyeh hoard. A few areas of obverse encrustation, nearly extremely fine 2500-3000

415 Tetradrachm (Silver, 14.68g ↑). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤅𐤍 - ŠM ʿWN - Shimʿon. Tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; within the middle of the Temple interior, the Ark of the Covenant in chest form; above, rosette; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤔𐤁 𐤋𐤄𐤓 𐤉𐤔𐤓𐤀𐤋 - ŠB LḤR YŚR'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Lulav thrice bound; to left, etrog; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 181. Mild 44 [this is the sole specimen cited from this die pair, being listed and illustrated as example #1]. Ex Unave Tzaʿir hoard. Extremely fine 8000-10,000

Ex Leu 28, lot 288.

This reverse die, as revealed by this coin, our only known existing specimen, is the sole die of the series to have the inscription divided in an unequal manner: six letters on the right, four on the left.

416 Tetradrachm (Silver, 14.10g ↗). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM ‘WN - Shim‘on. Tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; within the middle of the Temple interior, the Ark of the Covenant in chest form; above, rosette; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤋𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕𐤉 𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWTY RWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Lulav thrice bound; to left, etrog; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 199. Mild 48 [two examples cited, this coin being #1, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Nearly very fine 4500-5500

Ex Credit Suisse (New York), 1985, lot 194.

Ex E. Grosswirth Collection.

417 Tetradrachm (Silver, 14.29g ↗). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM ‘WN - Shim‘on. Tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; within the middle of the Temple interior, the Ark of the Covenant in chest form; above, rosette; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤋𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕𐤉 𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWTY RWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Lulav thrice bound (no etrog); border of dots.

Mesh [1] 200. Mesh [2] 54 (*this coin*). Mild 50 [nine examples cited, this coin being #4, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Very fine 3000-3500

This is the only pairing of Mildenberg reverse die 36, the first of only three reverse dies not to include the etrog in the design. Of the three reverse dies together (Mildenberg pairings 50, 52 and 58) there is a total of just 46 enumerated specimens.

418 Tetradrachm (Silver, 14.23g ↑). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM ʿWN - Shimʿon. Tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; within the middle of the Temple interior, the Ark of the Covenant in chest form; above, rosette; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤋𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕𐤉 𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWTY RWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Lulav thrice bound; to left, etrog; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 199. Cf. Mesh [2] 51 for this obverse die. Mild 54 [five examples cited, this coin being #1, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Extremely fine 3000-3500

419 Tetradrachm (Silver, 14.00g ↑). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM ʿWN - Shimʿon. Tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; within the middle of the Temple interior, the Ark of the Covenant in chest form; above, rosette; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤋𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕𐤉 𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWTY RWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Lulav thrice bound; to left, etrog; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 199. Cf. Mesh [2] 51 for this obverse die. Mild 55 [21 examples cited, this coin being unrecorded]. Understriking visible on both obverse and reverse (original striking is a Syrian tetradrachm of Nero, eagle reverse, Wruck 46; obverse struck over original obverse). Somewhat porous, very fine 1500-1800

420 Tetradrachm (Silver, 15.35g ↗). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM ʿWN - Shimʿon. Tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; within the middle of the Temple interior, the Ark of the Covenant in chest form; above, rosette; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Lulav thrice bound; to left, etrog; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 199. Cf. Mesh [2] 51 for this obverse die. Mild 56 [13 examples cited, this coin being #11, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex Dahariÿeh hoard. Choice very fine 1600-2000

The ratio of reverse dies to obverse dies used in the output of Bar Kokhba tetradrachms (termed *selaim* in the Dead Sea documents) was 4(+):1.

421 Tetradrachm (Silver, 15.21g ↗). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM ʿWN - Shimʿon. Tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; within the middle of the Temple interior, the Ark of the Covenant in chest form; above, rosette; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕𐤉 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWTY RWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Lulav thrice bound; to left, etrog; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 199. Cf. Mesh [2] 51 for this obverse die. Mild 57 [21 examples cited, this coin being #15]. Very fine 1500-1800

422 Tetradrachm (Silver, 14.83g ↑). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM ʻWN - Shimʻon. Tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; within the middle of the Temple interior, the Ark of the Covenant in chest form; above, rosette; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕𐤉 𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWTY RWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Lulav thrice bound (no etrog); border of dots.

Mesh [1] 199. Cf. Mesh [2] 51 for this obverse die. Mild 58 [33 examples cited, this coin being #31, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Understriking visible on both obverse and reverse (original striking is a Syrian tetradrachm of Nerva, eagle reverse, Wruck 125; reverse struck over original obverse). Extremely fine 2000-2500

423 Tetradrachm (Silver, 15.13g ↑). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM ʻWN - Shimʻon. Tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; within the middle of the Temple interior, the Ark of the Covenant in chest form; above, rosette; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕𐤉 𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWTY RWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Lulav thrice bound; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 199. Cf. Mesh [2] 51 for this obverse die. Mild 59 [13 examples cited, this coin being unrecorded]. Reverse double-struck, extremely fine 1500-1800

Note the obverse die Mild 13 here in its very last state. It was already used in the second coinage period, year 2, with the die break in the chest still small (Mild 45), thus proving that the undated tetradrachms were struck after those of year 2. Our specimens 417-423 show the progressing die breaks in the chest and over the *shin*.

424 Tetradrachm (Silver, 14.52g ↗). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM ʻWN - Shimʻon. Tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; within the middle of the Temple interior, the Ark of the Covenant in chest form; above, rosette; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤋𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕𐤉 𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWTY RWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Lulav thrice bound; to left, etrog; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 199. Mild 62 [24 examples cited, this coin being #20]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Nearly extremely fine 1600-2000

The El Fawar hoard was unearthed in mid-December, 1978, consisting of more than 500 tetradrachms and over 2000 denarii of the Bar Kokhba War. It is the largest hoard in population to be recorded in the Mildenberg corpus.

425 Tetradrachm (Silver, 13.80g ↗). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM ʻWN - Shimʻon. Tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; within the middle of the Temple interior, the Ark of the Covenant in chest form; above, rosette; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤋𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕𐤉 𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWTY RWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Lulav thrice bound; to left, etrog; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 199. Mild 66 [21 examples cited, this being #7, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. About very fine 1200-1600

Ex Journal of Numismatic Fine Arts volume 3, #2-4 (1974), J.25.

426 Tetradrachm (Silver, 14.18g ↗). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤅𐤍 - ŠM ʿWN - Shimʿon. Tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; within the middle of the Temple interior, the Ark of the Covenant in chest form; above, rosette; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤋𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕𐤉 𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWTY RWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Lulav thrice bound; to left, etrog; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 199. Mild 68 [12 examples cited, this coin being #5]. Understriking visible but not attributable on obverse (obverse struck over original obverse). Porous, the reverse especially so, otherwise very fine 1200-1600

427 Tetradrachm (Silver, 14.22g ↗). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤅𐤍 - ŠM ʿWN - Shimʿon. Tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; within the middle of the Temple interior, the Ark of the Covenant in chest form; above, rosette; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤋𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕𐤉 𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWTY RWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Lulav thrice bound; to left, etrog; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 199. Mild 71 [13 examples cited, this coin being #11, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Slightly granular surface, otherwise nearly extremely fine 1500-1800

428 Tetradrachm (Silver, 14.13g ↑). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM ʿWN - Shimʿon. Tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; within the middle of the Temple interior, the Ark of the Covenant in chest form; above, rosette; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤋𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤉 𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWTY RWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Lulav thrice bound; to left, etrog; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 199. Mild 74 [10 examples cited, this coin being #9, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Well-struck and nicely toned, extremely fine 2000-2500

There are 104 die pairs which produced the Bar Kokhba silver tetradrachms described and illustrated in Mildenberg's corpus; of these, a total of only 1177 specimens are recorded for all dies.

429 Tetradrachm (Silver, 14.38g ↑). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM ʿWN - Shimʿon. Tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; within the middle of the Temple interior, the Ark of the Covenant in chest form; above, rosette; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤋𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤉 𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWTY RWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Lulav thrice bound; to left, etrog; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 199. Mild 78 [40 examples cited, this coin being unrecorded]. Very fine 1500-1800

430 Tetradrachm (Silver, 14.00g ↗). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. שמעון - ŠM ʿWN - Shimʿon. Tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; within the middle of the Temple interior, the Ark of the Covenant in chest form; above, rosette; border of dots.

Reverse. לחרות ירושלם - LḤRWTY RWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Lulav thrice bound; to left, etrog; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 199. Mesh [2] 51 HU (*these dies*). Mild 79 [95 examples cited, this coin being #83, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Toned, choice very fine 1200-1500

431 Tetradrachm (Silver, 14.33g ↑). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. שמעון - ŠM ʿWN - Shimʿon. Tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; within the middle of the Temple interior, the Ark of the Covenant in chest form; above, rosette; border of dots.

Reverse. לחרות ירושלם - LḤRWTY RWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Lulav thrice bound; to left, etrog; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 199. Mild 82 [44 examples cited, this coin being #12]. Striking crack, over-all very fine 1200-1400

Ex NFA III, lot 139.

432 Tetradrachm (Silver, 13.91g ↗). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM ʿWN - Shimʿon. Tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; within the middle of the Temple interior, the Ark of the Covenant in chest form; above, rosette; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤋𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕𐤉 𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWTY RWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Lulav thrice bound; to left, etrog; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 199. Mild 86 [nine examples cited, this coin being unrecorded]. Understriking visible on reverse (original striking is a Syrian tetradrachm of Trajan; reverse struck over original obverse). Nearly extremely fine 1600-2000

The etrog is particularly well-detailed on this reverse die, being composed of delineated segments crosshatched with fine linear strokes.

433 Tetradrachm (Silver, 13.74g ↑). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM ʿWN - Shimʿon. Tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; within the middle of the Temple interior, the Ark of the Covenant in chest form; above, rosette; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤋𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕𐤉 𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWTY RWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Lulav thrice bound; to left, etrog; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 199. Mild 87 [24 examples cited, this coin being #21]. Understriking visible on reverse but not securely attributable (perhaps struck over a Trajan tetradrachm). Very fine 1200-1500

434 Tetradrachm (Silver, 14.60g ↖). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM ʿWN - Shimʿon. Tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; within the middle of the Temple interior, the Ark of the Covenant in chest form; serpent-like wavy line above Temple Architrave; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤋𐤇𐤓𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Lulav thrice bound; to left, etrog; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 201 (*this obverse die*). Mesh [2] 53b (*these dies*). Mild 89 [11 examples cited, this coin being #10, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex Dahariyeh hoard. Toned extremely fine 3000-3500

Note the numerous fine, raised striations on both obverse and reverse fields; these parallel lines are indicative of die filing. Since these light marks are the first to wear within the die surface, they are useful to the numismatist in placing existing examples in proper minting sequence. There were only unskilled hands available toward the end of the regular tetradrachm production, which is particularly visible on the reverse die here with its coarse lettering and design.

435 Tetradrachm (Silver, 15.07g ↑). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM ʿWN - Shimʿon. Tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; within the middle of the Temple interior, the Ark of the Covenant in chest form; serpent-like wavy line above Temple Architrave; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 𐤋𐤇𐤓𐤕 - LḤRWTY RWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Lulav thrice bound; to left, etrog; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 201 (*this obverse die*). Mesh [2] 53c (*these dies*). Mild 91 [38 examples cited, this coin being #17]. Understriking visible on obverse but not attributable (obverse struck over original obverse). Toned and on a broad flan; reverse double-struck and somewhat porous, otherwise very fine 1600-1900

The engraving of the penultimate letter, *lamed*, in the reverse die was neglected by the maker.

436 Tetradrachm (Silver, 13.91g ↖). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 𐤔𐤌 - ŠM ʿWN - Shimʿon. Tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; within the middle of the Temple interior, the Ark of the Covenant in chest form; serpent-like of wavy line above Temple Architrave; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤋𐤇𐤓𐤕𐤉 𐤓𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWTY RWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Lulav thrice bound; to left, etrog; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 201 (*this obverse die*). Cf. Mesh [2] 53 for this obverse die. Cf. Mild 92 for a similar reverse die, however this die is *unregistered* in the corpus. Nearly extremely fine 3000-4000

Ex NFA 20 III 75 (Santa Barbara Museum of Art), lot 232.

This reverse die was probably by the same unskilled hand as Mildenberg 91 (see our lot 435) and Mildenberg 92. The outline and detailing of the lulav, placement and letter shapes of the inscription, as well as the form of the etrog, are similar aspects of his work: note the squeezing in of the *lamed* on Mildenberg 92, perhaps a correction after omission, like Mildenberg 91, which however never received the missing *lamed*. On this specimen the lulav is not vertical as on Mildenberg 92; the central portion here tilts to the right. In addition, the *waw* touches the *taw*. This newly discovered reverse die was first commented upon in Superior's 2 XII 90 sale, lot 2240, and shares the same obverse die as the present coin.

437 Tetradrachm (Silver, 14.56g ↑). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 𐤔𐤌 - ŠM ʿWN - Shimʿon. Tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; within the middle of the Temple interior, the Ark of the Covenant in chest form; serpent-like wavy line above Temple Architrave; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤋𐤇𐤓𐤕𐤉 𐤓𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWTY RWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Lulav thrice bound; to left, etrog; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 201 (*these dies*). Mesh [2] 53 (*these dies*). Mild 95 [20 examples cited, this coin being #16, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Choice very fine 2000-2500

438 Tetradrachm (Silver, 14.65g ↑). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM 'WN - Shim'on. Tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; within the middle of the Temple interior, the Ark of the Covenant in chest form; serpent-like wavy line above Temple Architrave; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤋𐤇𐤓𐤕𐤉 𐤓𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWTY RWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Lulav thrice bound; to left, etrog; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 201 (*this obverse die*). Mesh [2] 53 for this obverse die. Mild 96 [19 examples cited, this coin being unrecorded]. Very fine 1600-2000

Ex Credit Suisse (New York), 1985, lot 195.

IRREGULAR COINAGE - Large Silver

439 Tetradrachm (Silver, 14.70 ↗). Irregular coinage. Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. (𐤉𐤓𐤅 𐤔𐤋𐤌) - YRW ŠLM - Jerusalem; the inscription being barely decipherable. Tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; upper line of architrave formed by the line of connected dots. Within the middle of the Temple interior, the Ark of the Covenant in chest form, without carrying rings; empty field above architrave; irregular border of dots.

Reverse. (𐤁 𐤓𐤔𐤉 𐤋𐤇𐤓 𐤔𐤅) - ŠB LḤR YŚR'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel; the inscription being very crude. Lulav with etrog to left, both being sketchy and poorly engraved; irregular border of dots.

Mesh [2] 14 (*this coin*). Mild 98 [this is the sole specimen cited from this die pair, being listed and illustrated as example #1]. Very fine 7000-9000

The irregular tetradrachm issues form one of the rarest of all substantive types of Bar Kokhba War coinage. While a larger number of bronze coin die pairings exist of this possibly "moving-military" mint, there are only eight tetradrachm die pairings known with a total number of 21 examples cited in the Mildenberg corpus. Of these, only two die pairings are known with the inscriptions "Jerusalem/Y[ear] 2 of the Freedom of Israel," each having an unique example known existing from the dies.

440 Tetradrachm (Silver, 14.61 ↑). Irregular coinage. Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM 'WN - Shim'on. Tetrastyle façade of the Temple of Jerusalem; within the middle of the Temple interior, the Ark of the Covenant in chest form; above, an object meant to be a rosette; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤋𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕𐤉 𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWTY RWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Lulav thrice bound; to left, etrog; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 199A. Mesh [2] 52 (*this coin*). Mild 102 [12 examples cited, this coin being #5]. Understriking visible on reverse (original striking is a Syrian tetradrachm of Nerva; reverse struck over original obverse). Perfectly centered on a broad flan with the obverse unusually bold; extremely fine/very fine 5000-6500

SMALL SILVER

441 Denarius (Silver, 3.21g ↗). Hybrid issue of years One and 2, minted 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔/·/𐤔𐤌𐤏 - ŠM' - Shim'. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties, central dot; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤋𐤏𐤆𐤓𐤄 𐤊𐤅𐤄𐤍 - 'L'ZRH KWHN - Eleazar the Priest. One-handled jug right with palm branch to right; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 167. Mesh [2] 17a (*these dies*). Mild 3 [23 examples cited, this coin being #3, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Toned, extremely fine 4000-5000

442 Denarius (Silver, 3.28g ↑). Hybrid issue of years One and 2, minted 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. ס/·/שמ - ŠM ' - Shim'. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties, central dot; border of dots.

Reverse. לעזר הכהן - 'L'ZR HKWHN - Eleazar the Priest. One-handled jug right with palm branch to right; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 167. Cf. Mesh [2] 17a for this obverse die. Mild 7 [11 examples cited, this coin being # 9]. Extremely fine
3500-4000

The central dot, visible on many obverse dies and some reverse dies (notably of the two trumpets type), was most probably made in the die by a compass in order to more easily design the wreath, border and reverse inscription. It is possible that a scribed circle was regularly used for these purposes on most all reverses, but because the type of palm branch, jug, lyre is central to the reverse (and that it could have been preferred to engrave this central portion last, after accomplishing the border and inscription) it has become obliterated by the design.

443 Denarius (Silver, 3.25g ↗). Hybrid issue of years One and 2, minted 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. ס/·/שמ - ŠM ' - Shim'. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties, central dot; border of dots.

Reverse. לעזר הכהן - 'L'ZR HKWHN - Eleazar the Priest. One-handled jug right with palm branch to right; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 167. Cf. Mesh [2] 18 for this obverse die. Mild 8 [14 examples cited, this coin being #10, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Understriking visible on reverse (original striking is a Roman denarius of Domitian as Caesar; reverse struck over original obverse). The jug and small palm branch delicately engraved, flan somewhat misshapen during the restriking procedure, extremely fine
3000-4000

444 Denarius (Silver, 3.58g ↓). Hybrid issue of years One and 2, minted 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤍𐤕 𐤗𐤄𐤟𐤋𐤄 𐤗 𐤁𐤟 𐤗𐤉𐤓 - ŠNT 'HT LG'LT YŚR - Year One of the Redemption of Israel. Triform bunch of grapes with vine leaf hanging from a cut branch with small leaf left; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤁𐤟𐤔 𐤇𐤓𐤁 𐤋𐤉𐤓 - ŠB LḤR YŚR'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Broad chelys-lyre with three strings; on soundbox, four dots an hornlike protrusions left and right; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 177. Mesh [2] 19 (*this coin*). Mild 11 [12 examples cited, this coin being #2]. Choice very fine 8000-10,000

The bunch of grapes is used as the main obverse type throughout the denarius production of the Bar Kokhba War. It can be seen on the very first die of year One and,in slightly transformed states, on the coins of year 2 and those attributed to year 3. The grapes symbolize the fertility of the land.

445 Denarius (Silver, 3.17g ↗). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤟/·/𐤉𐤓 - ŠM ' - Shim'. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties, central dot; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤁𐤟𐤔 𐤇𐤓𐤁 𐤋𐤉𐤓 - ŠB LḤR YŚR'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Broad chelys-lyre with three strings; on soundbox, four dots an hornlike protrusions left and right; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 186. Mesh [2] 21 (*this coin*). Mild 13 [22 examples cited, this coin being #2]. Toned, choice very fine 6000-8000

The reverse die (Mildenberg R7) has been recut, the chelys-lyre looking quite different from its earlier state (see lot 444 for a comparison). Also, many of the letters have been strengthened; the progressing die break in center, however, remained untouched.

446 Denarius (Silver, 2.95g ↑). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. ס/·/שמ - ŠM ʿ - Shimʿ. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties, central dot; border of dots.

Reverse. לחרות ישראל - ŠB LḤR YŚ'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. One-handled jug right with palm branch to right; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 183. Mesh [2] 33a. Mild 16 [10 examples cited, this coin being #4, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Toned, choice very fine 2500-3000

Ex Superior (ANA Auction) 19 VIII 75, lot 3361.

Ex Superior 12 II 75, lot 2019.

447 Denarius (Silver, 3.18g ↑). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. ס/·/שמ - ŠM ʿ - Shimʿ. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties, central dot; border of dots.

Reverse. לחרות ישראל - ŠB LḤR YŚ'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Upright palm branch; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 184 (*these dies*). Mesh [2] 28 (*these dies*). Mild 17 [26 examples cited, this coin being #11, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Understriking visible on obverse and reverse (obverse struck over original obverse of a coin of Domitian). Extremely fine 2500-3250

448 Denarius (Silver, 3.04g ↗). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. ס/שמ - ŠM ʿ - Shimʿ. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties; border of dots.

Reverse. שנת ב לחרות ישראל - ŠB LḤ RYŚ' - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. One-handled jug right with palm branch to right; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 183. Mesh [2] 33b (*these dies*). Mild 21 [six examples cited, this coin being #4, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Obverse doubled, otherwise very fine 2500-3000

Note that on the reverse die of this coin the final *lamed* and the second *resh* are not inscribed.

449 Denarius (Silver, 3.16g ↑). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. ס/שמ - ŠM ʿ - Shimʿ. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties; border of dots.

Reverse. שנת ב לחרות ישראל - ŠB LḤ RYŚ' - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. One-handled jug right with palm branch to right; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 183. Mesh [2] 33b (*this coin*). Mild 22 [30 examples cited, this coin being #3]. Large flan, extremely fine 3000-3500

450 Denarius (Silver, 3.24g ↑). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. ס/שמ - ŠM ʿ - Shimʿ. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties; border of dots.

Reverse. ש ב ל ח ר י ש ר - ŠB LḤR YŚR - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Two upright trumpets; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 182 (*these dies*). Mesh [2] 26 (*these dies*). Mild 23 [28 examples cited, this coin being #12, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Understriking visible on reverse (reverse struck over original obverse of a Flavian issue). Choice very fine 2000-2500

The trumpets are shown on the reliefs of the Arch of Titus as Jewish spoils of war, along with the Menorah and showbread table, seized by the Romans at the conclusion of the Jewish War.

451 Denarius (Silver, 3.43g ↑). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. ס/שמ - ŠM ʿ - Shimʿ. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties; border of dots.

Reverse. ל ת ש ר ב ל ח ר י ש ר - ŠB LḤR YŚRʾL - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Two upright trumpets; the second *resh* between the trumpets; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 182. Mild 26 [five examples cited, this coin being #3]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Understriking visible but not attributable on obverse (obverse struck over original obverse). Extremely fine 2700-3200

452 Denarius (Silver, 3.01g ↑). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. ס/שמע - ŠM ʿ - Shimʿ. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties; border of dots.

Reverse. לחרות ישראל שב - ŠB LḤR YŚ'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Upright palm branch; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 184 (*this reverse die*). Cf. Mesh [2] 28 for this reverse die. Mild 29 [seven examples cited, this coin being #2]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Understriking visible but not attributable on obverse (obverse struck over original obverse). Extremely fine 2000-2500

453 Denarius (Silver, 2.78g ↗). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. ס/שמע - ŠM ʿ - Shimʿ. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties; border of dots.

Reverse. לחרות ישראל שב - ŠB LḤR YŚR'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. One-handled jug right with palm branch to right; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 183 (*this obverse die*). Mild 30 [11 examples cited, this coin being #3, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex Beit Mirsim hoard. Extremely fine 2000-2500

454 Denarius (Silver, 3.23g ↗). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. ס/שמע - ŠM ʿ - Shimʿ. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties; border of dots.

Reverse. שנת שתים לחרות ישראל - ŠB LḤR YŚR'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. One-handled jug right with palm branch to right; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 183 (*this obverse die*). Cf. Mesh [2] 33 for this obverse die. Mild 32 [27 examples cited, this coin being #12]. Very fine 600-800

455 Denarius (Silver, 2.92g ↗). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. ס/שמע - ŠM ʿ - Shimʿ. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties; border of dots.

Reverse. שנת שתים לחרות ישראל - ŠB LḤR YŚR'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. One-handled jug right with palm branch to right; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 183 (*this obverse die*). Cf. Mesh [2] 33 for this obverse die. Mild 33 [52 examples cited, this coin being #3]. Understriking visible but not attributable on reverse (reverse struck over original obverse). Nearly extremely fine 700-900

Ex Glendining 5 III 70, lot 162.

Ex Hesperia Art leaflet, 1960, #35.

456 Denarius (Silver, 3.36g ↓). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. ס/שמ - ŠM ' - Shim'. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties; border of dots.

Reverse. ל שנת חרות ישראל - ŠB LḤR YŚ'RL - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. One-handled jug right with palm branch to right; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 183 (*these dies*). Mesh [2] 33a (*these dies*). Mild 34 [25 examples cited, this coin being #19, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Nearly extremely fine 700-900

Note the letters *aleph* and *shin* are interchanged on this reverse die.

457 Denarius (Silver, 3.01g ↑). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. ס/שמ - ŠM ' - Shim'. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties; border of dots.

Reverse. ל שנת חרות ישראל - ŠB LḤR YŚR'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. One-handled jug right with palm branch to right; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 183. Mesh [2] 33 (*this coin*). Mild 36 [seven examples cited, this coin being #3, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Understriking visible but not attributable on obverse (obverse struck over original obverse). Toned, Nearly extremely fine 1200-1500

458 Denarius (Silver, 3.35g ↓). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. ᔑᖵᐤ ᔕᐯ - ŠM 'WN - Shim'on. Triform bunch of grapes with vine leaf hanging from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. ᒪᕫᐦᐯᖵ ᕫᒪᔑᐯ - ŠB LḤR YŚR'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. One-handled jug right with palm branch to right; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 190. Mesh [2] 36a (*these dies*). Mild 39 [19 examples cited, this coin being #3]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Understriking visible on both obverse and reverse (original striking is a Roman denarius of Nero, Salus reverse; obverse struck over original obverse). Extremely fine 750-950

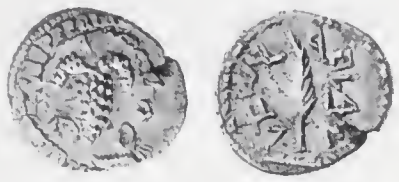
On this obverse die, for the first time, Shim'on is engraved in full.

459 Denarius (Silver, 2.98g ↓). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. ᔑᖵᐤ ᔕᐯ - ŠM W'N - Shim'on. Triform bunch of grapes with small vine leaf hanging from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. ᒪᕫᐧᖵ ᕫᒪᔑᐧ - ŠB LḤR YŚ'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Upright palm branch; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 189 (*this reverse die*). Mild 40 [60 examples cited, this coin being #49]. Nearly mint state 800-1000



460 Denarius (Silver, 3.25g ↓). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. שמעון - ŠM ʿWN - Shimʿon. Triform bunch of grapes with vine leaf hanging from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. לחרות ישראל - ŠB LḤR YŚʾL - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Upright palm branch; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 189. Cf. Mesh [2] 31a for this reverse die. Mild 41 [28 examples cited, this coin being #21, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Understriking visible on obverse (original striking is a provincial drachm of Trajan; obverse struck over original obverse). Nearly extremely fine 1000-1200

Ex Hess-Leu 45, lot 377.

The Bar Kokhba denarii were struck over both Roman denarii (understrikings showing Latin legends) and provincially minted drachms (understrikings exhibiting Greek legends). On this coin, a portion of the Greek inscription of Trajan's titles is visible on the obverse.

461 Denarius (Silver, 3.22g ↓). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. שמעון - ŠM ʿWN - Shimʿon. Triform bunch of grapes with vine leaf hanging from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. לחרות ישראל - ŠB LḤR YŚRʾL - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Upright palm branch; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 189. Cf. Mesh [2] 31 for this reverse die. Mild 42 [46 examples cited, this coin being #38, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Choice very fine 700-900

462 Denarius (Silver, 3.27g ↓). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. ש מ ע ש ו - ŠM 'WN - Shim'on. Triform bunch of grapes with vine leaf hanging from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. ח ר ו ת ב ל ח ר י ש ר' - ŠB LḤR YŚR' - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. One-handled jug right with palm branch to right; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 190. Cf. Mesh [2] 36 (*this coin*). Mild 46 [seven examples cited, this coin being #6, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Understriking visible on obverse (original striking is likely a Roman denarius of Nerva; obverse struck over original obverse). Fine 1000-1200

463 Denarius (Silver, 3.28g ↙). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. ש מ ע ש ו - ŠM 'WN - Shim'on. Triform bunch of grapes with small vine leaf shooting from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. ל ח ר ו ת ב ל ח ר י ש ל - ŠB LḤR YŚ'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Upright palm branch; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 189 (*these dies*). Mesh [2] 31b (*these dies*). Mild 50 [27 examples cited, this coin being #10]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Understriking visible on both obverse and reverse (original striking is a Roman denarius of Domitian of A.D. 95-96; obverse struck over original obverse). Large flan, extremely fine 800-1000

Note that now, beginning with Mildenberg 50, the small vine leaf is suspended on the right of the cut branch. On the earlier produced dies, it was on the left.

464 Denarius (Silver, 2.79g ↑). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. ס מ ש ע נ - ŠM N'W - Shim'on. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties; border of dots.

Reverse. ל ר ח ש ב ר ל ש ע ש - ŠB LḤR YŚ'RL - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. One-handled jug right with palm branch to right; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 183. Mesh [2] 35 (*this coin*). Mild 54 [three examples cited, this coin being #3]. Porous, fine 7000-9000

Ex Journal Numismatic Fine Arts volume 3, #2-4 (1974), J. 29.

Ex Hesperia Art Bulletin 12, #82.

We have here one of only five specimens existing of this obverse die (which was mated to three different reverse dies). The rarity of this obverse, coupled with its unusual reading, could well indicate trial status.

465 Denarius (Silver, 3.36g ↑). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

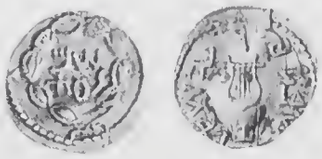
Obverse. ס מ ש ע נ - ŠM W'N - Shim'on. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties; border of dots.

Reverse. ל ר ח ש ב ר ל ש ע ש - ŠB LḤR YŚ'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Upright palm branch; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 184. Mesh [2] 29a (*this coin*). Mild 55 [This is the sole specimen cited from this die pair, being listed and illustrated as example #1.] A highly important variety which also happens to be unique, nearly extremely fine 10,000-12,000

Ex E. Grosswirth Collection.

It seems possible that this obverse die, known only from this solitary specimen of only one die pairing, is a trial similar in classification to the previous lot.



466 Denarius (Silver, 3.33g ↗). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 𐤍𐤅 - ŠM N'W - Shim'on. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤁 𐤔𐤍𐤕 𐤇𐤓𐤕 𐤉𐤔𐤓𐤀𐤋 - ŠB LḤR YŚ'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Slender kithara-lyre with three strings; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 185. Cf. Mesh [2] 25a for this reverse die. Mild 57 [20 examples cited, this coin being #4]. Nearly extremely fine 650-850

467 Denarius (Silver, 3.68g ↑). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍/𐤍𐤅 - ŠM N'W - Shim'on. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Upright palm branch; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 204. Mild 63 [13 examples cited, this coin being #11, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Nearly extremely fine 550-750

As of now, not one Bar Kokhba coin has been found in the various excavations of the Jewish quarter in Jerusalem, giving even greater foundation to the theory that no coins were minted at Jerusalem during the war.

468 Denarius (Silver, 3.14g ↑). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏/𐤏𐤍 - ŠM N'W - Shim'on. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Upright palm branch; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 204. Mild 64 [13 examples cited, this coin being #1, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. A beautifully engraved palm branch; nearly extremely fine 550-750

469 Denarius (Silver, 3.13g ↗). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏/𐤏𐤍 - ŠM N'W - Shim'on. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Upright palm branch; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 204. Mesh [2] 62d (*these dies*). Mild 65 [29 examples cited, this coin being #16]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Nearly extremely fine 500-650

This reverse die is one of only three in the undated coinage in which the palm branch tips to the left. Normally the year two issues are bent to the left as this specimen, while the year three productions are bent to the right.

470 Denarius (Silver, 3.65g ↗). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏/𐤔𐤍𐤏 - ŠM N'W - Shim'on. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤋𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋 - LḤRWT YRWŠL - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Upright palm branch; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 204. Mild 66 [24 examples cited, this coin being #1, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Nearly extremely fine 500-650

Ex Leu 7, lot 292.

471 Denarius (Silver, 3.14g ↑). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏/𐤔𐤍𐤏 - ŠM N'W - Shim'on. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤔𐤋𐤅𐤓𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. One-handled jug right with palm branch to right; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 202. Mild 72 [11 examples cited, this coin being #1, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Nearly extremely fine 550-750

472 Denarius (Silver, 2.72g ↑). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. ᚻᛟᛊ/ᛘᛞ - ŠM N'W - Shim'on. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties; border of dots.

Reverse. ᛘᛁᛞᛗᛋᚴ ᚷᛗᛋᛒᛁ - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. One-handled jug right with palm branch to right; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 202. Mild 73 [19 examples cited, this coin being #10]. Understriking visible on obverse and reverse (original striking is a provincial drachm of Trajan; reverse struck over original obverse). Choice very fine 700-1000

Ex NFA III, lot 143.

473 Denarius (Silver, 2.93g ↗). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. ᚻᛟᛊ/ᛘᛞ - ŠM N'W - Shim'on. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties; border of dots.

Reverse. ᛘᛁᛞᛗᛋᚴ ᚷᛗᛋᛒᛁ - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. One-handled jug right with palm branch to right; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 202. Mild 75 [six examples cited, this coin being #5, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Extremely fine 700-900

This slender and straight-tipped palm branch, placed high in relation to the jug, gives a singular look to this die's composition.

474 Denarius (Silver, 3.42g ↑). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏/𐤉𐤅 - ŠM N'W - Shim'on. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. One-handled jug of elegant design right with palm branch to right; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 202. Mild 78 [18 examples cited, this coin being #16]. Understriking visible on reverse (original striking is probably a coin of Trajan; reverse struck over original obverse). Nearly extremely fine 400-500

475 Denarius (Silver, 3.44g ↗). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏/𐤉𐤅 - ŠM N'W - Shim'on. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. One-handled jug right with palm branch to right; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 202. Mild 79 [57 examples cited, this coin being #7, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Nearly extremely fine 500-600

476 Denarius (Silver, 3.43g ↑). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏/𐤉𐤅 - ŠM N'W - Shim'on. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. One-handled jug right with palm branch to right; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 202. Mesh [2] 66b (*this coin*). Mild 80 [29 examples cited, this coin being #4]. Choice very fine 500-600

477 Denarius (Silver, 3.14g ↗). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏/𐤔𐤍 - ŠM N'W - Shim'on. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Small one-handled jug right with palm branch to right; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 202. Cf. Mesh [2] 66b for this obverse die. Mild 82 [25 examples cited, this coin being #4, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Understriking visible but not attributable on both obverse and reverse (reverse struck over original obverse). Choice very fine 400-500

Since the religious and political aspects of Bar Kokhba coinage were all-important, and the coins were minted over a period of only a little over three years, this area of ancient numismatics holds great fascination for the scholar as well as for the collector. The extensive research represented in Mildenberg's corpus illumines the path toward answers to important questions from the delving into minutiae. Thus, the large questions are answered by the small. As shown on this particular coin, the die break between the jug and the palm branch is growing during the striking process and, thus, helps to establish the chronological order of the production (see Mild p. 214).

478 Denarius (Silver, 3.25g ↗). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏/𐤔𐤍 - ŠM N'W - Shim'on. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Small one-handled jug right with palm branch to right; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 202. Cf. Mesh [2] 66b for this obverse die. Mild 83 [24 examples cited, this coin being #22, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Die breaks to left and to right of jug; choice very fine 400-500

479 Denarius (Silver, 3.50g ↗). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤍/𐤏𐤅 - ŠM N'W - Shim'on. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. One-handled jug right with palm branch to right; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 202. Cf. Mesh [2] 67a for this obverse die. Mild 86 [20 examples cited, this coin being #9, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Understriking visible but not attributable on obverse and reverse (obverse struck over original obverse). Choice very fine 350-450

480 Denarius (Silver, 3.25g ↗). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤍/𐤏𐤅 - ŠM N'W - Shim'on. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. One-handled jug right with palm branch to right; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 202. Cf. Mesh [2] 67a for this obverse die. Mild 87 [22 examples cited, this coin being #10]. Choice very fine 350-450

Ex Hess-Leu 49, lot 285.

Ex Münzhandlung Basel 4, lot 901.

481 Denarius (Silver, 3.20g ↗). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤍/𐤔𐤌𐤍 - ŠM N'W - Shim'on. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. One-handled jug right, no palm branch; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 202A. Cf. Mesh [2] 67a for this obverse die. Mild 88 [16 examples cited, this coin being #6, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Understriking visible but not attributable on obverse and reverse (reverse struck over original obverse). Nearly extremely fine 400-500

Ex Hess-Leu 49, lot 286.

482 Denarius (Silver, 3.31g ↗). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤍/𐤔𐤌𐤍 - ŠM N'W - Shim'on. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. One-handled jug right with palm branch to right; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 202. Cf. Mesh [2] 67a for this obverse die. Mild 89 [three examples cited, this coin being #2, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Choice very fine 1000-1200

483 Denarius (Silver, 2.85g ↗). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤍/𐤔𐤌𐤍 - ŠM N'W - Shim'on. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRW TYRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Upright palm branch; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 204. Mild 91 [nine examples cited, this coin being #9, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex "Idna" 4 hoard. Very fine 450-550

484 Denarius (Silver, 2.82g ↑). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏/𐤔𐤅 - ŠM N'W - Shim'on. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕𐤉 𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWTY RWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Upright palm branch; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 204. Mild 93 [four examples cited, this coin being #3, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Choice very fine 800-1000

Ex Superior 17 VI 74 (Bonner Collection), lot 514.

485 Denarius (Silver, 3.38g ↗). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏/𐤔𐤅 - ŠM N'W - Shim'on. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Kithara-lyre with three strings; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 205 (*this obverse die*). Cf. Mesh [2] 55a, b for this obverse die. Mild 95 [two examples cited, this coin being #2, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Very fine 900-1100

486 Denarius (Silver, 3.53g ↗). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤍/𐤔𐤅 - ŠM N'W - Shim'on. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤛𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Kithara-lyre with three strings; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 205. Cf. Mesh [2] 55a, b for this obverse die. Mild 96 [16 examples cited, this coin being #11, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Nearly very fine 400-500

487 Denarius (Silver, 3.35g ↗). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤍/𐤔𐤅 - ŠM N'W - Shim'on. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤛𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Kithara-lyre with three strings; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 205. Mesh [2] 55a (*this coin*). Mild 97 [nine examples cited, this coin being #2, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Very fine 450-550

488 Denarius (Silver, 3.50g ↗). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤍/𐤔𐤅 - ŠM N'W - Shim'on. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤛𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Kithara-lyre with three strings; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 205. Cf. Mesh [2] 55a, b for this obverse die. Mild 99 [three examples cited, this coin being #1, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Understriking visible on obverse (original striking is a Roman denarius of Trajan; obverse struck over original obverse). Nearly extremely fine 800-1000

489 Denarius (Silver, 3.44g ↗). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤍/𐤏𐤅 - ŠM N'W - Shim'on. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋 - LḤRWT YRWŠL - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Kithara-lyre with three strings; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 205. Cf. Mesh [2] 55a, b for this obverse die. Mild 100 [23 examples cited, this coin being #1, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex El Fawar hoard. This reverse die displays particularly beautiful letter forms. Extremely fine 500-600

490 Denarius (Silver, 3.25g ↗). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤍/𐤏𐤅 - ŠM N'W - Shim'on. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤏𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Kithara-lyre with three strings; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 205. Cf. Mesh [2] 55a, b for this obverse die. Mild 101 [23 examples cited, this coin being #8, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Nearly extremely fine 350-450

491 Denarius (Silver, 3.56g ↗). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. ↗ᵒ𐤔/𐤔𐤅 - ŠM N'W - Shim'on. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤔𐤉𐤅↗𐤓𐤄 ×↗𐤓𐤁𐤉 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. One-handled jug right with palm branch to right; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 202. Cf. Mesh [2] 67a for this obverse die. Mild 106 [21 examples cited, this coin being #2]. Choice very fine 350-400

Ex Sotheby's 21 X 71, lot 50.

492 Denarius (Silver, 3.37g ↗). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. ↗ᵒ𐤔/𐤔𐤅 - ŠM N'W - Shim'on. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤔𐤉𐤅↗𐤓𐤄 ×↗𐤓𐤁𐤉 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. One-handled jug right with palm branch to right; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 202. Cf. Mesh [2] 67a for this obverse die. Mild 107 [20 examples cited, this coin being #20, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Understriking visible but not attributable on obverse (obverse struck over original obverse). Choice very fine 350-400

Note the large and advanced reverse die break at nine o'clock near the second *waw*; this example is likely to have been one of the last coins struck before either the die was discarded or, more probably, before it shattered. It was normal for the upper or reverse dies to wear or break much faster than the lower obverse dies because they had to bear the hammer's blow; there were approximately six times the number of reverse dies as obverse dies used in production of the denarii (*susim*).

493 Denarius (Silver, 3.37g ↗). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏/𐤔𐤅 - ŠM N'W - Shim'on. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤓𐤋𐤌 𐤉𐤔𐤓𐤄𐤋 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. One-handled jug right, no palm branch; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 202. Cf. Mesh [2] 67a for this obverse die. Mild 108 [six examples cited, this coin being #1, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Well balanced lettering on reverse; choice very fine 500-700

494 Denarius (Silver, 3.49g ↑). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏/𐤔𐤅 - ŠM N'W - Shim'on. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤓𐤋𐤌 𐤉𐤔𐤓𐤄𐤋 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. One-handled jug right with palm branch to right; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 202. Mild 110 [12 examples cited, this coin being #3, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Understriking visible on reverse (original striking is a Roman denarius of Trajan; reverse struck over original obverse). Choice very fine 450-550

Ex Hess Leu 45, lot 381.

495 Denarius (Silver, 3.36g ↖). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌/·/𐤏𐤍 - ŠM ʻNW - Shimʻon. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties, central dot; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤋𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Kithara-lyre with three strings; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 205. Mild 114 [three examples cited, this coin being #3, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Nearly extremely fine 700-900

496 Denarius (Silver, 3.36g ↗). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌/𐤏𐤍 - ŠM ʻNW - Shimʻon. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤋𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Kithara-lyre with three strings; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 205. Mild 118 [five examples cited, this coin being #5, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Understriking visible on obverse and reverse (original striking is a Roman denarius of Hadrian with Minerva standing reverse, BMC 122, minted 119-125 C.E.; obverse struck over original reverse). Excellent features of Hadrian underneath kithara, nearly extremely fine 600-800

497 Denarius (Silver, 3.39g ↗). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏/𐤔𐤍 - ŠM ʿNW - Shimʿon. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤍𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Kithara-lyre with three strings; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 205. Mild 119 [this is the sole specimen cited from this die pair, being listed and illustrated as example #1]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Choice very fine 1500-2000

498 Denarius (Silver, 3.36g ↗). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏/𐤔𐤍 - ŠM ʿNW - Shimʿon. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤍𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. One-handled jug right with palm branch to right; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 202. Mild 121 [29 examples cited, this coin being #9]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Understriking visible on obverse and reverse (original striking is a provincial drachm of Trajan; obverse struck over original obverse). Nearly extremely fine 350-450

499 Denarius (Silver, 3.22g ↓). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏/·/𐤔𐤍 - ŠM ʿNW - Shimʿon. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties, central dot; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤍𐤕 𐤉 𐤓𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRW TY RWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Two upright trumpets, central dot; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 203. Cf. Mesh [2] 59 and 66 for this obverse die. Mild 124 [four examples cited, this coin being #1, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Extremely fine 700-900

500 Denarius (Silver, 3.30g ↓). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤌𐤔𐤏/·/𐤌𐤍 - ŠM ʿNW - Shimʿon. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties, central dot; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤍𐤌 𐤈𐤓 𐤌𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRW TYR WŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Two upright trumpets, central dot; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 203. Cf. Mesh [2] 59 for this obverse die. Mild 129 [this is the sole specimen cited from this die pair, being listed and illustrated as example #1]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Understriking visible on obverse and reverse (original striking is a Roman denarius of Hadrian with Aequitas standing, BMC 154, minted 119-125 C.E.; obverse struck over original obverse). Extremely fine 2000-2500

501 Denarius (Silver, 3.45g ↑). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤌𐤔𐤏/·/𐤌𐤍 - ŠM ʿNW - Shimʿon. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties, central dot; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤍𐤌𐤈 𐤌𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Two upright trumpets, central dot; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 203. Mesh [2] 59 (*this coin*). Mild 131 [25 examples cited, this coin being #6]. Understriking visible but not attributable on obverse and reverse; the provincial drachm's obverse being struck over the original obverse). Toned choice very fine 400-500

The *zuz*, as mentioned in the Dead Sea documents, is the equivalent of the denarius.

502 Denarius (Silver, 3.18g ↑). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏/·/𐤔𐤅 - ŠM ʿNW - Shimʿon. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties, central dot; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤋𐤇𐤅𐤕𐤉 𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWTY RWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. One-handled jug right, no palm branch; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 202A (*this obverse die*). Cf. Mesh [2] 67 for this obverse die. Mild 132 [36 examples cited, this coin being #2]. Understriking visible on reverse (original striking is a Roman denarius of Domitian; reverse struck over original obverse). Choice very fine 350-450

503 Denarius (Silver, 3.36g ↑). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏/·/𐤔𐤅 - ŠM ʿNW - Shimʿon. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties, central dot; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤋𐤇𐤅𐤕𐤉 𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWTY RWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. One-handled jug right with palm branch to right; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 202 (*these dies*). Mesh [2] 66 (*these dies*). Mild 134 [56 examples cited, this coin being #24, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex El Fawar hoard. The reverse die is particularly beautifully engraved; nearly extremely fine 350-450

504 Denarius (Silver, 3.19g ↑). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏/·/𐤏𐤅 - ŠM ‘NW - Shim‘on. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties, central dot; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤋𐤇𐤅𐤓𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Kithara-lyre with three strings; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 205. Mild 137 [six examples cited, this coin being #6, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Understriking visible but not attributable on obverse (obverse struck over original obverse). Very fine 1000-1200

This coin is one of only ten specimens known (two die pairings, Mildenberg 137 and 138) utilizing this obverse die.

505 Denarius (Silver, 2.83g ↓). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏 𐤏𐤅 - ŠM ‘WN - Shim‘on. Triform bunch of grapes with tiny vine leaf shooting from a cut branch; border of dots. (This obverse die has formerly been used in year 2 production.)

Reverse. 𐤋𐤇𐤅𐤓𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Kithara-lyre with three strings; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 209. Mild 142 [four examples cited, this coin being #2, which was chosen to illustrate the dies; the asterisk at #1 in Mild is erroneous]. Lustrous, extremely fine 800-1000

506 Denarius (Silver, 3.36g ↙). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM ‘WN - Shim‘on. Triform bunch of grapes with tiny vine leaf shooting from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Kithara-lyre with three strings; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 209. Mild 143 [16 examples cited, this coin being #7, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Nearly extremely fine 350-450

507 Denarius (Silver, 3.40g ↙). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM ‘WN - Shim‘on. Triform bunch of grapes with tiny vine leaf shooting from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Upright palm branch; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 206. Cf. Mesh [2] 64 for this obverse die. Mild 148 [19 examples cited, this coin being #4, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Understriking visible on obverse and reverse (original striking is a Roman denarius of Trajan; reverse struck over original obverse). Large flan; extremely fine 450-550

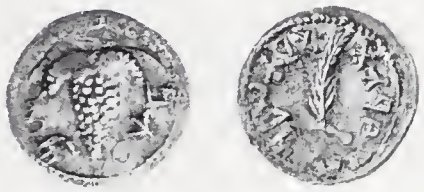
508 Denarius (Silver, 3.58g ✓). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM ʻWN - Shimʻon. Triform bunch of grapes with tiny vine leaf shooting from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Upright palm branch; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 206. Cf. Mesh [2] 64 for this obverse die. Mild 149 [25 examples cited, this coin being #18, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex Beit Mirsim hoard. Understriking visible on obverse and reverse (original striking is a Roman denarius of Trajan; obverse struck over original obverse). Large flan; nearly extremely fine 400-500

The original striking, a denarius of Trajan, was minted during a similar period to the previous lot, as revealed by the remaining legends.



509 Denarius (Silver, 3.11g ✓). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM ʻWN - Shimʻon. Triform bunch of grapes with tiny vine leaf shooting from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Upright palm branch; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 206. Cf. Mesh [2] 64 for this obverse die. Mild 150 [17 examples cited, this coin being #11]. Understriking visible on obverse (original striking is a Roman denarius of Galba; obverse struck over original obverse). Nearly extremely fine 350-450

Not only does study of the understrikings give us greater understanding of the Bar Kokhba minting procedure, but in addition, the information relates how long some ancient coins remained in circulation. For example, this coin was originally minted 65 years before it was restruck; there are even a few Roman Republican denarii (cf. Mild p. 118, H) known as understrikings.

510 Denarius (Silver, 3.46g ✓). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM ʿWN - Shimʿon. Triform bunch of grapes with vine leaf shooting from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Two upright trumpets; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 208. Cf. Mesh [2] 60 for this obverse die. Mild 153 [36 examples cited, this coin being #7]. Ex Beit Mirsim hoard. Understriking visible on obverse (original striking is a Roman denarius of Domitian; obverse struck over original obverse). Nearly extremely fine 350-450

This and about one hundred other silver Bar Kokhba coins (plus other Roman and provincial issues) were discovered at Beit Mirsim in December, 1973, and January, 1974.

511 Denarius (Silver, 3.38g ✓). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM ʿWN - Shimʿon. Triform bunch of grapes with vine leaf shooting from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Two upright trumpets, central dot; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 208. Mild 154 [nine examples cited, this coin being #4]. Understriking visible on reverse (original striking is probably a coin of Nerva; reverse struck over original obverse). Irregular flan, very fine 350-400

Ex Joel Malter Auction 4, lot 60.

512 Denarius (Silver, 3.12g ✓). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM ʿWN - Shimʿon. Triform bunch of grapes with vine leaf shooting from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. One-handled jug right, no palm branch; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 207 var. (*no palm branch*). Cf. Mesh [2] 68 for this obverse die. Mild 155 [seven examples cited, this coin being #2, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Nearly extremely fine 600-800

513 Denarius (Silver, 3.28g ✓). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM ʿWN - Shimʿon. Triform bunch of grapes with vine leaf shooting from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. One-handled jug right with palm branch to right; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 207 (*this obverse die*). Cf. Mesh [2] 68 for this obverse die. Mild 157 [three examples cited, this coin being #3, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Understriking visible on obverse (original striking is a Roman denarius of Hadrian; obverse struck over original obverse). Choice very fine 800-1000

514 Denarius (Silver, 3.18g ✓). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏 𐤔𐤅 - ŠM ʿWN - Shimʿon. Triform bunch of grapes with vine leaf hanging from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Kithara-lyre with three strings; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 209. Mild 160 [36 examples cited, this coin being #4, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Understriking visible on reverse (original striking is a provincial drachm of Trajan; reverse struck over original obverse). Nearly extremely fine 350-450

Papyri finds in the desert from 1949 on have provided us with much historical evidence concerning the Bar Kokhba War. Until this discovery, there was little except the coins themselves to provide us with details, as the written sources - Jewish, Roman and Christian - are rare and debatable.

515 Denarius (Silver, 2.93g ✓). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏 𐤔𐤅 - ŠM ʿWN - Shimʿon. Triform bunch of grapes with vine leaf hanging from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. One-handled jug right, with palm branch to right; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 207. Mild 161 [33 examples cited, this coin being #21]. Understriking visible on reverse (original striking is a Flavian denarius; reverse struck over original obverse). Some encrustation, very fine 350-400

Ex Superior 15 VI 76 (Dowdy Collection), lot 161.

Ex Superior 7 XII 72, lot 314.

Vespasian, in February of 67 C.E., was appointed governor of Judaea by the then emperor Nero. With the following year came the death of Nero and civil wars. It was a time of revolts, sworn allegiances, and a succession of emperors; in mid 69 C.E.Vespasian, with the notable assistance of Gaius Licinius Mucianus, governor of Syria, was proclaimed emperor. While the outward thrust of his campaign was to re-establish peace and order to the empire, architecturally reflected in his wondrous and immense, newly constructed Temple of Peace in Rome, military might was still the controlling force behind Vespasian. He eventually defeated the Jews, with Masada holding out until 73 C.E., and established the Flavian dynasty which was to witness three emperors, ruling from 69 to 96 C.E.: himself, and his sons Titus and Domitian.

516 Denarius (Silver, 2.98g ↙). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM ʻWN - Shimʻon. Triform bunch of grapes with vine leaf hanging from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕𐤉 𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWTY RWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. One-handled jug right, with palm branch to right; border of dots.

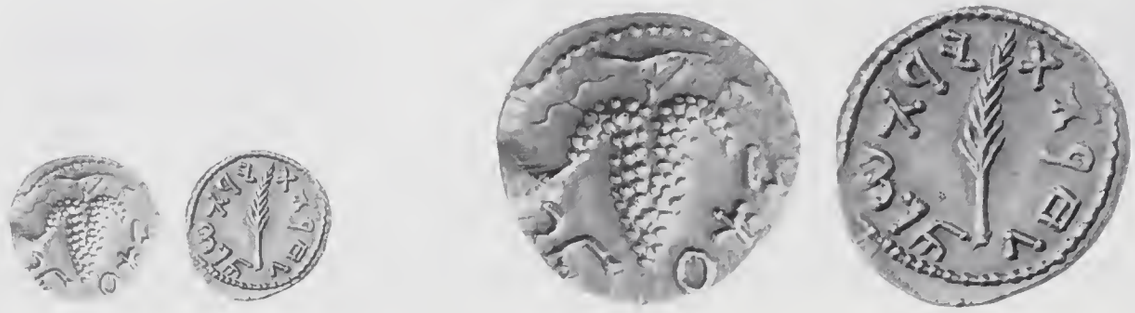
Mesh [1] 207. Cf. Mesh [2] 69 for this obverse die. Mild 163 [nine examples cited, this coin being #9, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Extremely fine 500-600

517 Denarius (Silver, 3.47g ↗). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM ʻWN - Shimʻon. Triform bunch of grapes with vine leaf hanging from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕𐤉 𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRW TY RWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Two upright trumpets, central dot; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 208. Cf. Mesh [2] 60 for this obverse die. Mild 166 [22 examples cited, this coin being #17, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Understriking visible on obverse and reverse (original striking is a Roman denarius of Trajan; reverse struck over original obverse). Extremely fine 400-500



518 Denarius (Silver, 3.19g ↙). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. שמעון - ŠM ʿWN - Shimʿon. Triform bunch of grapes with vine leaf hanging from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. לחרות ירושלם - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Upright palm branch; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 206. Mild 171 [19 examples cited, this coin being #19, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Large die break at *shin* on obverse; particularly well-struck and choice, extremely fine 500-600

519 Denarius (Silver, 3.11g ↓). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. שמעון - ŠM ʿWN - Shimʿon. Triform bunch of grapes with tendrils hanging from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. לחרות ירושלם - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Kithara-lyre with three strings: border of dots.

Mesh [1] 209 (*this obverse die*). Cf. Mesh [2] 57a for this obverse die. Mild 172 [25 examples cited, this coin being #2]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Nearly mint state 450-550

The combination of a fresh, newly engraved obverse die with a bold striking makes this example very desirable for the collector who wishes one each of the diverse types of the Bar Kokhba silver denarii.

520 Denarius (Silver, 3.22g ↙). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM ʿWN - Shimʿon. Triform bunch of grapes with tendrils hanging from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Kithara-lyre with three strings; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 209 (*this obverse die*). Mesh [2] 57a (*these dies*). Mild 174 [24 examples cited, this coin being #2]. Very fine
350-450

Ex Pine Tree 30 IV 74, lot 429.

521 Denarius (Silver, 2.94g ↓). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM ʿWN - Shimʿon. Triform bunch of grapes with tendrils hanging from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Kithara-lyre with three strings; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 209. Mild 178 [five examples cited, this coin being #3, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Understriking visible but not attributable on reverse (reverse struck over original obverse). Extremely fine
700-900

522 Denarius (Silver, 3.49g ↙). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM ʿWN - Shimʿon. Triform bunch of grapes with tendrils hanging from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Kithara-lyre with three strings; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 209. Mild 179 [four examples cited, this coin being #1, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Somewhat garbled due to strike, otherwise nearly mint state 700-900

523 Denarius (Silver, 2.92g ↓). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏 𐤔𐤌𐤍 - ŠM ʿWN - Shimʿon. Triform bunch of grapes with tendrils hanging from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Kithara-lyre with three strings; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 209 (*this obverse die*). Cf. Mesh [2] 57a and 57b for this obverse die. Mild 181 [ten examples cited, this coin being #4]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Striking cracks; lustrous, nearly mint state 450-550

524 Denarius (Silver, 3.46g ↙). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏 𐤔𐤌𐤍 - ŠM ʿWN - Shimʿon. Triform bunch of grapes with tendrils hanging from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Kithara-lyre with three strings; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 209 (*these dies*). Mesh [2] 57b (*these dies*). Mild 183 [15 examples cited, this coin being #7, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Extremely fine 450-550

525 Denarius (Silver, 3.34g ↙). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏 𐤔𐤌𐤍 - ŠM ʿWN - Shimʿon. Triform bunch of grapes with tendrils hanging from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Kithara-lyre with three strings; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 209 (*this obverse die*). Cf. Mesh [2] 57a and 57b for this obverse die. Mild 185 [this is the sole specimen cited from this die pair, being listed and illustrated as example #1]. Choice very fine 1500-2000

526 Denarius (Silver, 3.48g ↙). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM ʿWN - Shimʿon. Triform bunch of grapes with tendrils hanging from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. One-handled jug right, no palm branch; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 207 var (no palm branch). Mild 188 [15 examples cited, this coin being #5, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Obverse off-center and a little discolored, otherwise extremely fine 350-450

527 Denarius (Silver, 2.93g ↙). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM ʿWN - Shimʿon. Triform bunch of grapes with tendrils hanging from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Upright palm branch; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 206 (*these dies*). Mild 190 [11 examples cited, this coin being #4]. Understriking visible on obverse and reverse (original striking is a Roman denarius of Trajan; obverse struck over original obverse). Extremely fine 400-500

528 Denarius (Silver, 2.83g ↓). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM ʿWN - Shimʿon. Triform bunch of grapes, with right tendril hanging from a cut branch, left tendril shooting from the stalk; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Kithara-lyre with three strings; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 209. Mild 193 [four examples cited, this coin being #2, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Rare obverse die with a very small production known. Ex El Fawar hoard. Choice very fine 700-900

529 Denarius (Silver, 3.23g ↙). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM ʿWN - Shimʿon. Triform bunch of grapes with tendrils hanging from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. One-handled jug right with palm branch to right; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 207. Mild 194 [36 examples cited, this coin being #21]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Understriking visible on obverse and reverse (original striking is a Titus denarius minted 79/80 C.E., cf. BMC 111-118; obverse struck over original obverse). Choice very fine 350-450

530 Denarius (Silver, 3.41g ↓). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM ʿWN - Shimʿon. Triform bunch of grapes with tendrils hanging from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. One-handled jug right with palm branch to right; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 207. Mild 195 [29 examples cited, this coin being #6, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Choice very fine 350-400

Ex NFA III, lot 148.

531 Denarius (Silver, 3.54g ↙). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏 𐤔𐤅 - ŠM ʿWN - Shimʿon. Triform bunch of grapes with tendril hanging left from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Kithara-lyre with three strings; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 209. Cf. Mesh [2] 57 for this obverse die. Mild 196 [four examples cited, this coin being #4, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Understriking visible on obverse and reverse (original striking is a Roman denarius of Trajan; reverse struck over original obverse). Very fine 500-700

532 Denarius (Silver, 2.66g ↓). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏 𐤔𐤅 - ŠM ʿWN - Shimʿon. Triform bunch of grapes with tendrils hanging from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Two upright trumpets, central dot; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 208. Mild 198 [26 examples cited, this coin being #7, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Understriking visible on obverse (original striking is a provincial drachm most probably of Trajan; obverse struck over original obverse). Very fine 350-400

533 Denarius (Silver, 3.38g ↓). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM ʿWN - Shimʿon. Triform bunch of grapes with tendrils hanging from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Two upright trumpets, central dot; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 208. Mild 200 [30 examples cited, this coin being #3]. Understriking visible on obverse and reverse (original striking is a provincial drachm of Trajan; obverse struck over original obverse). About very fine 350-400

Ex Hess-Leu 3 IV 63, lot J 95.

Ex Virgil Brand Collection.

534 Denarius (Silver, 3.05g ↓). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM ʿWN - Shimʿon. Triform bunch of grapes with tendril hanging left from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Kithara-lyre with three strings; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 209. Mild 201 [38 examples cited, this coin being #13]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Extremely fine 400-450

535 Denarius (Silver, 3.47g ↙). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏 𐤔𐤅 - ŠM ʻWN - Shimʻon. Triform bunch of grapes with tendril hanging left from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Kithara-lyre with three strings; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 209. Mild 203 [22 examples cited, this coin being #20, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Extremely fine 400-450

This is an example of an advanced state of the reverse die, with a thick, full die break extending to the third string of the kithara.

536 Denarius (Silver, 3.46g ↓). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏 𐤔𐤅 - ŠM ʻWN - Shimʻon. Triform bunch of grapes with tendril hanging left from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Kithara-lyre with three strings; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 209. Mild 207 [six examples cited, this coin being #4]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Understriking visible on obverse and reverse (original striking is a Flavian denarius; reverse struck over original obverse). Large flan, choice very fine 500-700

537 Denarius (Silver, 3.15g ↓). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏 𐤔𐤅 - ŠM ʿWN - Shimʿon. Triform bunch of grapes with tendril hanging left from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Kithara-lyre with three strings; border of dots.

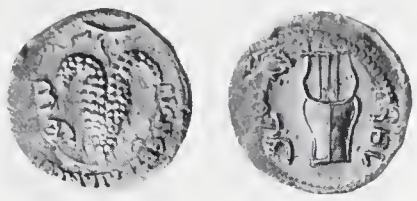
Mesh [1] 209. Mild 208 [19 examples cited, this coin being #11]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Extremely fine 400-500

538 Denarius (Silver, 3.31g ↙). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏 𐤔𐤅 - ŠM ʿWN - Shimʿon. Triform bunch of grapes with tendril hanging left from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Kithara-lyre with three strings; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 209. Mild 210 [11 examples cited, this coin being #9, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex Beit Mirsim hoard. Very fine 350-400



539 Denarius (Silver, 3.22g ↓). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏 𐤔𐤅 - ŠM ʻWN - Shimʻon. Triform bunch of grapes with tendril hanging left from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Kithara-lyre with three strings; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 209. Mild 213 [63 examples cited, this coin being unrecorded]. Understriking visible on obverse and reverse (original striking is a provincial drachm of Trajan; obverse struck over original obverse). Nearly extremely fine 350-400

Obverse die Mild 24 continues to be utilized; in fact, this obverse die is paired with 27 different reverse dies (see lots 529 for its first appearance, through lot 542, one of its last). The reverse die here is in fresh state.

540 Denarius (Silver, 3.41g ↓). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏 𐤔𐤅 - ŠM ʻWN - Shimʻon. Triform bunch of grapes with tendril hanging left from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Kithara-lyre with three strings; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 209. Mild 216 [10 examples cited, this coin being #7, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Understriking visible on obverse and reverse (original striking is a Roman denarius of Trajan; obverse struck over original obverse). Choice very fine 400-450

541 Denarius (Silver, 2.88g ↓). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM ʿWN - Shimʿon. Triform bunch of grapes with tendril hanging left from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Kithara-lyre with three strings; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 209. Mild 217 [this is the sole specimen cited from this die pair, being listed and illustrated as example #1]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Understriking visible on obverse and reverse (original striking is a provincial drachm of Trajan minted 112-117 C.E.; obverse struck over original obverse). Extremely fine 1200-1500

542 Denarius (Silver, 2.90g ↙). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM ʿWN - Shimʿon. Triform bunch of grapes with tendril hanging left from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Kithara-lyre with three strings; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 209. Mild 218 [23 examples cited, this coin being #19, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Choice very fine 350-400

This example is of a late die state, showing extensive reverse die breaks.

IRREGULAR COINAGE - Small Silver

543 Denarius (Silver, 3.50g ↑). Irregular coinage. Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM‘‘ - Shim‘on. Triform bunch of grapes with vine leaf and tendril hanging from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤁𐤔𐤍𐤕 [𐤇𐤄𐤓𐤄𐤓𐤉] - ŠB LḤR ŚR’L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. One-handled jug right with palm branch to right; border of dots.

Mild 225 [this is the sole specimen cited from this die pair, being listed and illustrated as example #1]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Uncleaned, with verdigris; very fine 3000-4000

Stylistically and epigraphically there is much greater diversity in the irregular issues. This could point to proportionately a larger number of celators engraving the dies, as well as greater pressure to mint coins under difficult circumstances, as a moving military mint would exert.

544 Denarius (Silver, 3.17g ↓). Irregular coinage. Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM‘‘ - Shim‘on. Triform bunch of grapes with tendrils hanging from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤁𐤔𐤍𐤕 𐤇𐤄𐤓𐤄𐤓𐤉 - ŠB LḤR YŚ’L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Upright palm branch; border of dots.

Mesh [2] 32 (*this coin*). Mild 227 [this is the sole specimen cited from this die pair, being listed and illustrated as example #1]. Very fine 3500-4500

545 Denarius (Silver, 2.67g ↓). Irregular coinage. Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM ' ' - Shim'on. Triform bunch of grapes with tendrils hanging from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤁𐤔𐤁 𐤋𐤄𐤁 𐤋𐤄𐤓 𐤉𐤔'𐤋 - ŠB LḤB LHR YŚ'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Upright palm branch; border of dots.

Mild 229 [this is the sole specimen cited from this die pair, being listed and illustrated as example #1]. Very fine 3000-4000

Ex Hess-Leu 45, lot 378.

546 Denarius (Silver, 2.49g ↑). Irregular coinage. Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏/·/𐤍𐤅 - ŠM 'NW- Shim'on. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties, central dot; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤋𐤄𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT WŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Kithara-lyre with three strings, central dot; border of dots.

Mild 234 [six examples cited, this coin being #1]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Choice very fine 2500-3250

547 Denarius (Silver, 2.68g ↓). Irregular coinage. Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM ʿ ʿ - Shimʿon. Triform bunch of grapes with tendrils hanging from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT WŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Kithara-lyre with three strings; border of dots.

Mild 236 [two examples cited, this coin being #1, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Nearly extremely fine
3000-4000

Ex Hess-Leu 3 IV 63, lot J 90.

548 Denarius (Silver, 3.38g ↑). Irregular coinage. Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏/·/𐤍𐤅 - ŠM ʿ NW- Shimʿon. Inscription within small wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties, central dot; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Kithara-lyre with three strings; border of dots.

Mild 240 [this is the sole specimen cited from this die pair, being listed and illustrated as example #1]. Choice very fine
4500-5500

549 Denarius (Silver, 2.71g ↑). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏/𐤍𐤅 (mirror image) - ŠM N'W - Shimʿon. Inscription within wreath topped by a medallion and terminating in ribbon ties; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Kithara-lyre with three strings; border of dots.

Mesh [2] 56b (*this coin*). Mild 241 [four examples cited, this coin being #3, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Understriking visible on reverse (original striking is a provincial drachm of Trajan; reverse struck over original obverse). Some verdigris remaining, very fine 3500-4500

Ex Arthur Ruppin and David Hakohen collections.

550 Denarius (Silver, 2.36g ↖). Irregular coinage. Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏 𐤔𐤅 - ŠM ʿWN - Shimʿon. Triform bunch of grapes hanging from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤔𐤋𐤌 [𐤉𐤅]𐤓 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Two upright trumpets, central dot; border of dots.

Mild 250 [two examples cited, this coin being #2, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Understriking visible on obverse and reverse (original striking is a Roman denarius of Titus; obverse struck over original obverse). Choice very fine 3000-4000

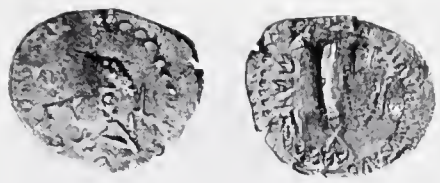
551 Denarius (Silver, 3.50g ↑). Irregular coinage. Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤌𐤓 - WN - Shimʿon. Triform bunch of grapes hanging from a stalk; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤉𐤅𐤓𐤕 𐤇𐤓 𐤓 [𐤕 ?] - LḤRW YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Two upright trumpets; border of dots.

Mild 257 [this is the sole specimen cited from this die pair, being listed and illustrated as example #1]. Ex El Fawar hoard. Understriking visible but not attributable on obverse (obverse struck over original obverse). Light verdigris, nearly extremely fine 4000-5000

If it were not for the El Fawar hoard, very few irregular silver coins would exist today. As it is, the coinage is very rare, with most die pairs being unique (as this coin). The hoard gave many die links which helped place the coinage of this secondary mint, perhaps a moving military mint, in proper sequence; both mints were, we believe from the numismatic evidence, in operation concurrently until the end of the war for freedom.



552 Denarius (Silver, 3.06g ↑). Irregular coinage. Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. Garbled inscription, being equivalent to: ŠM ‘WN - Shim‘on. Triform bunch of grapes hanging from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. Garbled inscription, being equivalent to: LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Two upright trumpets; border of dots.

Mild 258 [this is the sole specimen cited from this die pair, being listed and illustrated as example #1]. Understriking visible on obverse and reverse (original striking is an early denarius of Hadrian; reverse struck over original obverse). Crude die and strike, little actual wear 2000-2500

Ex Leu 33, lot 442.

553 Denarius (Silver, 3.17g ↑). Irregular coinage. Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏 𐤔𐤅 - ŠM ‘WN - Shim‘on. Triform bunch of grapes hanging from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤛𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤋 𐤉𐤓[𐤔𐤋𐤌] - LḤRWT YWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Two upright trumpets, central dot; border of dots.

Mild 260 [two examples cited, this coin being #1, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Understriking visible on obverse (original striking is a provincial drachm of Trajan; obverse struck over original obverse). Nearly extremely fine 3500-4500

Ex Leu 33, lot 441.

Large die break below right on reverse, which is rarely occurring on irregular denarii, hints to an output richer than usual.

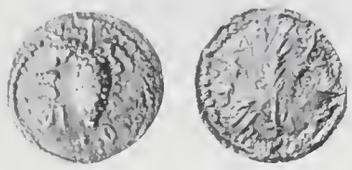
554 Denarius (Silver, 3.19g ↑). Irregular coinage. Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌 𐤓𐤅 - ŠM 'W - Shim'. Triform bunch of grapes hanging from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤓𐤇𐤄 𐤉𐤄𐤓 - LḤRWT YRW - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Upright palm branch; border of dots.

Mild 263 [four examples cited, this coin being #4]. Understriking visible on obverse and reverse (original striking is an early denarius of Hadrian; obverse struck over original obverse). Nearly extremely fine 3500-4500

On the irregular coinage not always was a collar used to contain the flan during the restriking procedure. On this specimen, as on lots 543 and 552, it is apparent that no collar was utilized. Also, it is possible that the dies were not generally hinged as on the main mint issues. These facts, in addition to the more obvious stylistic and epigraphic differences, help segregate the irregular coinage



555 Denarius (Silver, 2.80g ↘). Irregular coinage. Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤓𐤌 𐤓𐤅 - ŠM 'W - Shim'. Triform bunch of grapes hanging from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤓𐤉𐤅 𐤓𐤇𐤄 𐤉𐤄𐤓 - LḤRWT YRW - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Upright palm branch; border of dots.

Mild 264 [three examples cited, this coin being #3, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Understriking visible but not attributable on obverse (obverse struck over original obverse). Garbled from strike, especially so on the reverse; otherwise, very fine 2000-2500

A total of 3586 silver denarii minted during all three years of the Bar Kokhba War have been registered in the corpus, emanating from 265 die pairs.

MINT ODDITY

556 Denarius (Silver, 2.61g). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. Nearly blank, with only a ghost image of the bunch of grapes.

Reverse. לחרות ירושלם - LHRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Two upright trumpets, central dot; border of dots.

Cf. Mild 200 for this reverse die (R 128). Understriking visible on reverse (original striking is a provincial drachm of Trajan; reverse struck over original obverse). Encrustation, fine 300-500

It is noteworthy that this badly misstruck, perhaps mutilated coin came into circulation and remained there toward the end of the war.

LARGE BRONZES

557 Large Bronze (31mm, 32.95g ↑). Dated year One, 132/3 C.E.

Obverse. שמעון נשיא ישראל - ŠM'WN NŚY' YŚR'L - Shim'on Prince of Israel. Inscription within palm wreath topped by a medallion; border of dots.

Reverse. שנת א[חת]גלות ישראל - ŠNT 'ḤT LG'LT YŚR'L - Year One of the Redemption of Israel. Amphora with fluted body, conical foot and handles from middle of neck to shoulders; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 169. Mesh [2] 3b (*these dies*). Mild 1 [24 examples cited, this coin being unrecorded]. Greenish brown patination, choice very fine 5500-6500

Only 149 examples of all four substantive types of large bronzes minted during the Bar Kokhba War are enumerated in the Mildenberg corpus.

558 Large Bronze (30mm, 25.33g ↑). Dated year One, 132/3 C.E.

Obverse. שמעון נשיא ישראל - ŠM'WN NŚY' YŚR'L - Shim'on Prince of Israel. Inscription within palm wreath topped by a medallion; border of dots.

Reverse. שנת אחת לגאלת ישראל[ו] - ŠNT 'ḤT LG'LT YŚR'L - Year One of the Redemption of Israel. Amphora with fluted body, conical foot and handles from middle of neck to shoulders; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 169. Mild 2 [12 examples cited, this coin being #8, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Even dark brown patination, choice very fine 6000-8000

559 Large Bronze (29mm, 21.45g ↗). Dated year One, 132/3 C.E.

Obverse. שמעון נשיא ישראל - ŠM'WN NŚY' YŚR'L - Shim'on Prince of Israel. Inscription within olive wreath topped by a medallion; border of dots.

Reverse. שנת אחת לגאלת ישראל - ŠNT 'ḤT LG'LT YŚR'L - Year One of the Redemption of Israel. Amphora with fluted body, conical foot and handles from middle of neck to shoulders; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 169. Cf. Mesh [2] 4 for this reverse die. Mild 9 [three examples cited, this coin being #3]. Greenish brown patination with red highlights, of remarkable quality; extremely fine 8000-10,000

560 Large Bronze (28.5mm, 11.96g ↑). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤉𐤓𐤅 𐤔𐤋𐤌 - YRW ŠLM - Jerusalem. Inscription within olive wreath topped by a medallion; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤔𐤁 𐤋𐤇𐤓 𐤉𐤔𐤓'𐤋 - ŠB LḤR YŚR'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Amphora with fluted body, conical foot and handles from middle of neck to shoulders; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 191. Mild 17 [two examples cited, this coin being #2, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Fine 7000-8000

This coin type, pairing an obverse "Jerusalem" die with a reverse "Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel" die, is very rare; only three die pairings are known to exist (Mildenberg 16-18), giving us a total registered population of only 21 examples. This is the rarest, by far, of the three die combinations.

MEDIUM BRONZES

561 Medium Bronze (21.5mm, 10.67g ↑). Dated year One, 132/3 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤌'𐤅𐤍 𐤍𐤔'𐤉 𐤉𐤔𐤓'𐤋 - ŠM'WN NŚY' YŚR'L - Shim'on Prince of Israel. Upright palm branch within laurel wreath topped by a medallion; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤔𐤍𐤕 '𐤇𐤕 𐤋𐤂'𐤋𐤕 𐤉𐤔𐤓'𐤋 - ŠNT 'ḤT LG'LT YŚR'L - Year One of the Redemption of Israel. Chelys-lyre with five strings and hornlike protrusions left and right; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 172 (*this obverse die*). Mesh [2] 6b (*these dies*). Mild 20 [seven examples cited, this coin being unrecorded]. Greenish brown patination, nearly extremely fine 700-900

562 Medium Bronze (25.5mm, 11.11g ↑). Dated year One, 132/3 C.E.

Obverse. ו𐤔𐤌𐤍𐤓 𐤔𐤓𐤉 𐤉𐤀𐤓𐤋 - ŠM'WN NŚY' YŚR'L - Shim'on Prince of Israel. Upright palm branch within laurel wreath topped by a medallion; border of dots.

Reverse. ל𐤔𐤍𐤕 𐤔𐤋 𐤂𐤀𐤋𐤕 𐤉𐤀𐤓𐤋 - ŠNT 'ḤT LG'LT YŚR'L - Year One of the Redemption of Israel. Chelys-lyre with six strings and hornlike protrusions left and right; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 172 (*this obverse die*). Mesh [2] 6 (*these dies*). Mild 23 [23 examples cited, this coin being #6]. Very fine 500-600

563 Medium Bronze (23.5mm, 11.38g ↖). Dated year One, 132/3 C.E.

Obverse. ו𐤔𐤌𐤍𐤓 𐤔𐤓𐤉 𐤉𐤀𐤓𐤋 - ŠM'WN NŚY' YŚR'L - Shim'on Prince of Israel. Upright palm branch within laurel wreath topped by a medallion; border of dots.

Reverse. ל𐤔𐤍𐤕 ל𐤔 ל𐤂𐤀𐤋𐤕 𐤉𐤀𐤓𐤋 - ŠNT 'ḤT LG'LT YŚR'L - Year One of the Redemption of Israel. Chelys-lyre with four strings and hornlike protrusions left and right; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 172 (*these dies*). Mesh [2] 6c (*these dies*). Mild 24 [16 examples cited, this coin being unrecorded]. Lovely brown patina, nearly extremely fine 600-700

564 Medium Bronze (23mm, 11.57 ↖). Dated year One, 132/3 C.E.

Obverse. ו֗ש֗מ֗ון נ֗שיא י֗ש֗ר֗אל - ŠM'WN NŚY' YŚR'L - Shim'on Prince of Israel. Upright palm branch within laurel wreath topped by a medallion; border of dots.

Reverse. ו֗ש֗נת א֗ת ל֗ג֗אלת י֗ש֗ר֗אל - ŠNT 'ḤT LG'LT YŚR'L - Year One of the Redemption of Israel. Chelys-lyre with five strings and hornlike protrusions left and right; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 172. Mesh [2] 6c (*these dies*). Mild 26 [31 examples cited, this coin being unrecorded]. Even green patina, choice very fine 650-750

Ex Leu 50, lot 223.

565 Medium Bronze (20.5mm, 6.42g ↖). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. ו֗ש֗מ֗ון נ֗שיא י֗ש֗ר֗אל - ŠM'WN NŚY' YŚR'L - Shim'on Prince of Israel. Upright palm branch within laurel wreath topped by a medallion; border of dots.

Reverse. ו֗ש֗ב ל֗ח֗ר י֗ש֗ר֗אל - ŠB LḤR YŚR'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Chelys-lyre with five strings and hornlike protrusions left and right; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 193. Mesh [2] 46 (*these dies*). Mild 28 [7 examples cited, this coin being unrecorded]. Small flan, fine 350-450

Ex NFA III, lot 134.

There are only two die combinations of this rare issue with just nine specimens from all dies recorded.

566 Medium Bronze (24.5mm, 13.93g ↖). Dated year One, 132/3 C.E.

Obverse. שנת חרות לגאלת ישראל - ŠNT 'ḤT LG'LT YŚR'L - Year One of the Redemption of Israel. Small five-lobed vine leaf with tendrils hanging on cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. שמעון נשיא ישראל - ŠM'WN NŚY' YŚR'L - Shim'on Prince of Israel. Palm tree with seven branches, cluster of three fruits on right and left; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 170 A. Mesh [2] 5d (*same vine leaf die*). Mild 37 [six examples cited, this coin being unrecorded]. Lovely multi-hued green patination, very nearly extremely fine 700-900

The palm tree is most probably the best recognized symbol of Israel, occurring on Jewish coins proper, as well as depicted symbolically on Roman victory coinage.

567 Medium Bronze (25mm, 13.16g ↓). Dated year One, 132/3 C.E.

Obverse. שנת חרות לגאלת ישראל - ŠNT 'ḤT LG'LT YŚR'L - Year One of the Redemption of Israel. Three-lobed vine leaf with tendril hanging on cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. שמעון נשיא ישראל - ŠM'WN NŚY' YŚR'L - Shim'on Prince of Israel. Palm tree with seven branches, cluster of three fruits on right and left; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 170. Mild 43 [large issue, this coin being unrecorded]. Very fine 450-650

When a Mildenberg reference number is designated a "large" issue, more than 50 examples from the dies are known; a "mass" issue refers to over 100 specimens recorded.

568 Medium Bronze (25mm, 10.02g ↓). Dated year One, 132/3 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤔𐤍𐤕 𐤗𐤕 𐤋𐤂𐤋𐤕 𐤉𐤔𐤓𐤋 - ŠNT ’ḤT LG’LT YŚR’L - Year One of the Redemption of Israel. Three-lobed vine leaf with tendril hanging on cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤅𐤍 𐤍𐤔𐤉 𐤉𐤔𐤓𐤋 - ŠM‘WN NŚY’ YŚR’L - Shim‘on Prince of Israel. Palm tree with seven branches, cluster of three fruits on right and left; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 170. Mild 46 [large issue, this coin being unrecorded]. Large flan, choice very fine 550-750

569 Medium Bronze (25mm, 11.10g ↓). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤁𐤔𐤕 𐤇𐤓 𐤉𐤔𐤓𐤋 - ŠB LḤR YŚR’L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Three-lobed vine leaf with cut branch and two tendrils; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤔𐤌 - Š M‘ - Shim‘on. Palm tree with seven branches, cluster of three fruits on right and left; border of dots.

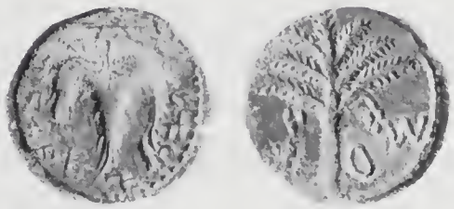
Mesh [1] 195. Mild 48 [large issue, this coin being #2, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Struck from beautifully designed dies, green-brown patination, choice very fine 300-400

570 Medium Bronze (25mm, 10.52g ↓). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. ו𐤟𐤁𐤓𐤋 𐤁𐤄𐤓 𐤉 𐤓 - ŠB LḤR YŚR'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Three-lobed vine leaf with cut branch and two tendrils; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤔 𐤏𐤓 - Š' M - Shim'on. Palm tree with seven branches, cluster of three fruits on right and left; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 195. Cf. Mesh [2] 43 for this vine leaf die. Mild 51 [four examples cited, this coin being #1, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Fine/very fine 300-400



571 Medium Bronze (25.5mm, 12.98g ↓). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. ו𐤟𐤓𐤋 𐤁𐤄𐤓 𐤉 𐤓 - ŠB LḤR YŚ'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Three-lobed vine leaf with cut branch and tendril; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤔 𐤏𐤓 - Š' M - Shim'on. Palm tree with seven branches, cluster of three fruits on right and left; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 195 (*same vine leaf die*). Mild 59 [three examples cited, this coin being #1, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Choice very fine 350-450

572 Medium Bronze (26mm, 11.81g ↓). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. ל׳ת׳ש׳ו׳ר׳ ש׳ב׳ל׳ ש׳ו׳ - ŠB LḤR YŚR'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Three-lobed vine leaf with tendrils and leaf hanging on cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. ת׳ס׳ ש׳ו׳ - ŠM 'W - Shim'on. Palm tree with seven branches, cluster of three fruits on right and left; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 195. Cf. Mesh [2] 42b for this vine leaf die. Mild 81 [this is the sole specimen cited from this die pair, being listed and illustrated as example #1]. Very fine 450-550

Because cursive Palaeo-Hebrew is used on the coinage of the Bar Kokhba War, there is great variation in the formation of lettering in the engraving of the dies. During the Jewish War, however, formal Palaeo-Hebrew in monumental form is read on the coinage, giving us much greater regularity.

573 Medium Bronze (24mm, 10.37g ↓). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. ל׳ת׳ש׳ו׳ר׳ש׳ ל׳ ו׳ - ŠB LḤR ŚYR'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Three-lobed vine leaf hanging on cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. ת׳ס׳ ש׳ו׳ - ŠM 'NW - Shim'on. Palm tree with seven branches, cluster of three fruits on right and left; border of dots.

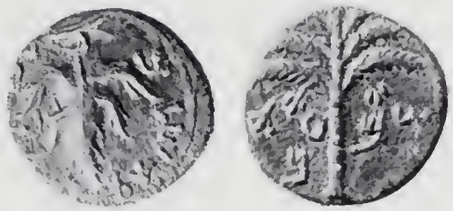
Mesh [1] 195. Cf. Mesh [2] 42a for this vine leaf die. Mild 86 [this is the sole specimen cited form this die pair, being listed and illustrated as example #1]. Brown patina, about very fine 400-500

574 Medium Bronze (26mm, 8.67g ↓). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Five-lobed vine leaf with tendril hanging on cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM ʿNW - Shimʿon. Palm tree with seven branches, cluster of three fruits on right and left; border of dots.

Cf. Mesh [1] 211A. Mild 108 [large issue, this coin being unrecorded]. Understriking visible but not attributable on reverse (reverse struck over original obverse). Mint filing on obverse; brown patina, choice very fine 300-400



575 Medium Bronze (25.5mm, 9.56g ↓). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Five-lobed vine leaf with tendril hanging on cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM ʿNW - Shimʿon. Palm tree with seven branches, cluster of three fruits on right and left; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 211. Mild 111 [12 examples cited, this coin being unrecorded]. Choice very fine 250-350

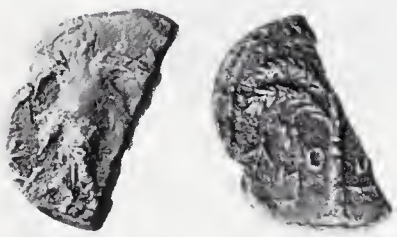
576 Medium Bronze (26mm, 10.25g ↓). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Five-lobed vine leaf with tendrils hanging on cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM ʿNW - Shimʿon. Palm tree with seven branches, cluster of three fruits on right and left; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 211B (*same vine leaf die*). Cf. Mesh [2] 74d for this vine leaf die. Mild 115 [two examples cited, this coin being unrecorded]. Beautiful die cutting and lettering, extremely fine 400-500

Ex Sternberg 24, lot 188.



577 Medium Bronze, halved (25mm x 14mm, 5.33g ↓). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. 𐤇𐤓𐤅𐤕 𐤉𐤓𐤅𐤔𐤋𐤌 - LḤRWT YRWŠLM - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Five-lobed vine leaf with tendrils hanging on cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. 𐤔𐤌𐤏𐤍 - ŠM ʿNW - Shimʿon. Palm tree with seven branches, cluster of three fruits on right and left; border of dots.

Cf. Mesh [1] 211. Cf. Mesh [2] 83. Mild 118 [19 examples cited, this coin being illustrated as example "O" following Mildenberg 160 on the plates]. Fair/fine 100-150

Cut in half in antiquity, replete with shear marks and patination on edge as on all surfaces, this coin is a reminder of an easy manner in which to create divisions of denominations. Other historical examples of this procedure range from the archaic Greek cut silver coins as unearthed in the "Asyut" hoard, to the pillar and royal eight reales of the New World being divided into "bits" or eighth dollar fractions.

578 Small Bronze (19.5mm, 8.22g ↓). Dated year One, 132/3 C.E.

Obverse. ᚠᛞᛟ ᚷᛁᚾᛏᛚ ᚷᛒᚾ ᚷᛃᛞ - ŠNT 'ḤT LG'LT YŚR - Year One of the Redemption of Israel. Triform bunch of grapes with vine leaf hanging left from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. ᚾᛇ ᛟᛈᚹ ᛒᛊ ᛒᛈ (mirror script) - 'L' ZNRH KH - Eleazar the Priest. Palm tree with seven branches, cluster of three fruits on left; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 174 (*same grape die*). Cf. Mesh [2] 7, 7a and 8 for this grape die. Mildenberg, Eleazar 2. Mild 148 [30 examples cited, this coin being #1]. Extremely fine 1000-1250

579 Small Bronze (18mm, 4.38g ↙). Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. ᚿᚾ ᛞᛟᚠ ᛒᚿ ᛃᛞ - ŠB LḤR YŚ'L- Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Triform bunch of grapes with vine leaf and tendril hanging from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. ᛟᚿ ᚾ ᛝᚠ ᛃᛈ ᛝ ᛇ (letters scattered) - 'L' ZN RH KH - Eleazar the Priest. Palm tree with seven branches, cluster of three fruits on right and left; border of dots.

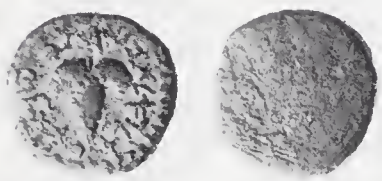
Mesh [1] 197 (*these dies*). Mesh [2] 48 (*these dies*). Mild 152 [four examples cited, this coin being #1, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Red-brown patina, choice very fine 800-1000

580 Small Bronze (20mm, 4.35g ↙). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. לחרות ירושל - LḤRWT YRWŠL - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Triform bunch of grapes with vine leaf and tendrils hanging from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. אל כ״ן ר״ה כ״ה (letters scattered) - 'L' ZN RH KH - Eleazar the Priest. Palm tree with seven branches, cluster of three fruits on right and left; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 213 (*these dies*). Mesh [2] 79 (*these dies*). Mildenberg, Eleazar 6. Mild 155 [19 examples cited, this coin being unrecorded]. Very fine 600-800



581 Small Bronze (18mm, 5.36g). Dated year One, 132/3 C.E.

Obverse. שנת חת לגלת יש״ר - ŠNT 'ḤT LG'LT YŚR - Year One of the Redemption of Israel. Triform bunch of grapes with vine leaf hanging left from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. Effaced.

Mesh [1] 173 (*this grape die*). Mesh [2] 47 (*this coin*). Cf. Mildenberg, Eleazar 2. Cf. Mild 147 and numbers following, using obverse die 1. Obverse is about very fine 100-150

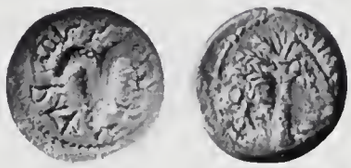
While we do not know the *raison d'être* of this effacement on the reverse of this coin, parallel linear marks indicate a file having been used across the reverse prior to burial, as hard patination covers the filing. One explanation might be that it was a sign of the dwindling influence of Eleazar the Priest during the war, or that it was a kind of monetary cancellation, preserving the coin at the same time as making it a tribute token to an era of freedom, however brief, since subsequent usage or even possession of Jewish War and/or Bar Kokhba *coinage* was in violation of Roman law.

582 Small Bronze (19mm, 4.98g ↓). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. לחרות ירושל - LḤRWT YRWŠL - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Triform bunch of grapes with vine leaf and tendrils hanging from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. ש למ - YRW ŠLM - Palm tree with seven branches, cluster of three fruits on right and left; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 214 (*these dies*). Mesh [2] 80 (*these dies*). Mildenberg, Eleazar 17. Mild 156 [large issue, this coin being unrecorded]. Brown patina, choice very fine 150-200



583 Small Bronze (19.5mm, 3.56g ↓). Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. לחרות ירושל - LḤRWT YRWŠL - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Triform bunch of grapes with vine leaf and tendrils hanging from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. סמעון - ŠN MW' - Shim'on. Palm tree with seven branches, cluster of three fruits on right and left; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 215 (*this grape die*). Mesh [2] 81c (*this coin*). Mild 159 [large issue, this coin being illustrated as example "V" following Mildenberg 160 on the plates]. Understriking visible on obverse and reverse (original striking is a Ptolemaic bronze, struck centuries before Bar Kokhba, bearing typical central depression, ΒΑΣΙΛΕ visible on the reverse; obverse struck over original obverse). About very fine 150-200

IRREGULAR BRONZE COINAGE

584 Medium Bronze (24.5mm, 9.92g ↖). Irregular coinage. Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. Illegible, coarse imitation of following inscription: לחרות ישראל - ŠB LḤR YŚR'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Three-lobed vine leaf hanging on cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. Illegible, coarse imitation of following inscription: ש מעון - Š' M - Shim'on. Palm tree with seven branches, cluster of three fruits on right and left; border of dots.

Cf. Mesh [1] 196. Mild 173 [three examples cited, this coin being #1, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Fine 550-750

585 Medium Bronze (25mm, 9.37g ↓). Irregular coinage. Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. ו׳ שנת חרות ישראל (coarse lettering) - ŠB LḤR YŚR'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel, partially effaced from this specimen. Three-lobed vine leaf hanging on cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. Coarse mirror script of the following inscription: ש׳ מ - Š' M - Shim'on. Palm tree with seven branches, cluster of three fruits on right and left; border of dots.

Cf. Mesh [1] 196. Mild 177 [10 examples cited, this coin being #3]. Green patina, good/very fine 400-500

586 Medium Bronze (25mm, 10.10g ↓). Irregular coinage. Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. W X ו׳ W (coarse imitation of the following inscription) ו׳ שנת חרות ישראל - ŠB LḤR YŚR'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Three-lobed vine leaf hanging on cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. ש׳ מ - Š' M (*mem* duplicated for misplaced *shin*) - Shim'on. Palm tree with seven branches, cluster of three fruits on right and left; border of dots.

Cf. Mesh [1] 196. Mild 179 [three examples cited, this coin being unrecorded]. Green patina, fine 500-600

587 Medium Bronze (27mm, 10.76g ↓). Irregular coinage. Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. Illegible imitation of the following legend: ו׳ שנת חרות ישראל - ŠB LḤR YŚR'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Three-lobed vine leaf hanging on cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. + מ ש׳ W - ŠM' W - Shim'on. Palm tree with seven branches, cluster of three fruits on right and left; border of dots.

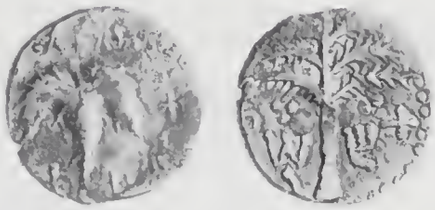
Cf. Mesh [1] 196. Mild 184 [eight examples cited, this coin being unrecorded]. Fine 500-700

588 Medium Bronze (24mm, 7.97g ↓). Irregular coinage. Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. Illegible imitation of the following inscription: ו״ש״ב לחר ישר״ל - ŠB LḤR YŚR'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Three-lobed vine leaf hanging on cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. ש״מ - Š' M - Shim'on. Palm tree with seven branches, cluster of three fruits on right and left; border of dots.

Cf. Mesh [1] 196. Mild – (obverse die 016, reverse die unlisted). Even dark patina, nearly extremely fine 1200-1500



589 Medium Bronze (24.5mm, 10.02g ↓). Irregular coinage. Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. Illegible, coarse imitation of the following inscription: ו״ש״ב לחר ישר״ל - ŠB LḤR YŚR'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Three-lobed vine leaf hanging on cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. ושמ״ן - WM NŠ' - Shim'on. Palm tree with seven branches, cluster of three fruits on right and left; border of dots.

Cf. Mesh [1] 196. Mild 185 [four examples cited, this coin being unrecorded]. Understriking visible but not attributable on obverse (obverse struck over original obverse). Very fine 550-750

590 Medium Bronze (25.5mm, 12.57g ↓). Irregular coinage. Dated year 2, 133/4 C.E.

Obverse. ל״ח״ר״ל״ו״ ״ב״ ל״ש״ו״ - ŠB LḤR YŚR'L - Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel. Three-lobed vine leaf hanging on cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. ״א״ו״ ״ש״נ״ ״ו״ - ŠNM 'W - Shim'on. Palm tree with seven branches, cluster of three fruits on right and left; border of dots.

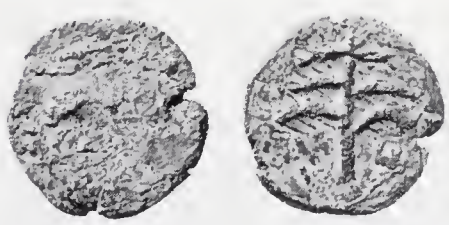
Cf. Mesh [1] 196. Mild 188 [two examples cited, this coin being unrecorded]. Red-green patina, choice very fine 600-800

591 Small Bronze (17mm, 3.22g ↓). Irregular coinage. Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. Coarse imitation of the following inscription: ל״ו״א״ר״ש״ ״ח״ ״ב״ - LḤRWT YWŠL - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Triform bunch of grapes with vine leaf and tendrils hanging from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. ״ו״א״ ״ש״ ״נ״ו״ - ŠN MW' - Shim'on. Palm tree with seven branches, cluster of three fruits on right and left; border of dots.

Mesh [2] 82 (*these dies*). Mild 229 [two examples cited, this coin being #1, which was chosen to illustrate the dies]. Choice very fine 1000-1200



592 Small Bronze (21mm, 5.00g ↓). Irregular conage. Undated, attributed to year 3, 134/5 C.E.

Obverse. Coarse imitation of the following inscription: ל״ו״א״ר״ש״ ״ח״ ״ב״ - LḤRWT YRWŠL - For the Freedom of Jerusalem. Triform bunch of grapes with vine leaf and tendrils hanging from a cut branch; border of dots.

Reverse. Coarse imitation of the following inscription: ״ש״ ״א״ו״ ״ש״ו״ - ŠM 'WN - Shim'on. Palm tree with seven branches, cluster of three fruits on right and left; border of dots.

Cf. Mild 231, but both obverse and reverse dies unlisted. Good/fine 400-500

THE ΙΟΥΔΑΙΑΣ ΕΑΛΩΚΥΑΣ ISSUES

Titus, 70 – 81 C.E.

593 Medium Bronze (24.5mm, 8.97g ↑). Minted at Caesarea.

Obverse. ΑΥΤΟΚΡΤΙ[ΤΟ ΕΚΑΙΣΑ]Ρ. Laureate head right of Titus, rectangular countermark inscribed KAI struck at neck; border of dots.

Reverse. ΙΟΥΔΑΙΑϹΕ ΑΛϢΚΥΙΑϹ. Nike standing to right inscribing ΑΥΤ/Τ/ΚΑΙϹ (not visible on this specimen) on shield; behind, palm tree; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 236 var (no countermark). Mesh [2] p. 289, 2f (*this coin*). About very fine 400-500

On these Caesarea minted issues the reverse inscription, in Greek, signifies the equivalent of IVDAEA CAPTA, or Judaea captured. The series normally portrays Titus, but on certain rare issues shows his father Vespasian (see the Bromberg Sale, Part I, lot 275).

Titus, 70 – 81 C.E.

594 Medium Bronze (21mm, 9.50g ↑). Minted at Caesarea.

Obverse. ΑΥΤΟΚΡΤΙΤΟ ΣΚΑΙΣΑΡ. Laureate head right of Titus; border of dots.

Reverse. ΙΟΥΔΑΙΑΣΕΑ ΛΩΚΥΙΑΣ. Nike standing to right inscribing ΑΥ[Τ/Τ/ΚΑΙ] on shield; behind, palm tree; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 236. Cf. Mesh [2] p. 289, 3a. Even brown coloration, choice very fine 225-275

DOMITIAN'S COINAGE IN JUDAEA

Domitian, 81 – 96 C.E.

595 Small Bronze (12mm, 1.32g ↑). Minted at Caesarea.

Obverse. IMP DOMITIAN CAESARI A DIVI F. Laureate head right of Domitian; border of dots.

Reverse. Rudder; border of dots.

Mesh [1] unlisted. Mesh [2] p. 290, 4 (*this coin*). Remarkably sharp, nearly extremely fine 500-600

Derived in the main from Roman coin types, Domitian's coinage in Judaea (or issues of the "Roman Administration in Judaea") generally corresponds in weight and size to the dupondius, as, semis, and quadrans. Imagine what a conglomeration of coin types must have been in circulation in the Holyland! Roman as well as provincially struck bronzes ("Greek Imperials"), Roman silver denarii, provincial drachms, didrachms, tridrachms and tetradrachms from such locales as Caesarea, Antioch, Alexandria as well as Phoenician cities, were in commerce. But gold, if one were fortunate enough to own some, was coined only in Rome herself (or by her direction).

Domitian, 81 – 96 C.E.

596 Medium Bronze (20mm, 7.01g ↑). Minted at Caesarea.

Obverse. IMP DOMIT AVG GERM. Laureate head right of Domitian; border of dots.

Reverse. VICTOR AVG. Trophy; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 244. Mesh [2] p. 290, 5. Very fine 200-250

Domitian, 81 – 96 C.E.

597 Large Bronze (27mm, 14.51g ↑). Minted at Caesarea.

Obverse. [IMP DOMITIA]NVS CAES AVG GER[MANICVS]. Laureate head right of Domitian; border of dots.

Reverse. Minerva standing right on galley, holding shield and spear; on left, trophy; on right, palm branch; at feet, owl; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 242. Mesh [2] p. 290, 6. Somewhat tooled, fine 300-350

Domitian, 81 – 96 C.E.

598 Medium Bronze (23mm, 13.20g ↑). Minted at Caesarea, 93 C.E.

Obverse. [IMP CAES D]OMIT AVG GERM P M TR P XII. Laureate head right of Domitian; border of dots.

Reverse. IMP XXIII COS XVI CENS P P P. Nike advancing left, holding wreath in right hand, trophy in left; border of dots.

Mesh [1] 240. Mesh [2] p. 291, 10 (*these dies*). Green patina, fine 300-350

THE JUDAEA CAPTA ISSUES

Vespasian, 69 – 79 C.E.

599 Aureus (Gold, 7.36g ↓). Minted at Rome, 70 C.E.

Obverse. IMP CAES VESP AVG P M. Laureate head right of Vespasian; border of dots.

Reverse. VIC – AVG. Victory standing to right on globe, holding wreath in her outstretched right hand and palm branch with her left; border of dots.

Cohen 583. BMC 63. RIC 41. Expressive portrait; a few light scuffs, extremely fine 10,000-12,000

Ex Leu 52, lot 178.

The most extensive series of Roman commemoratives, bar none, are those issued by Vespasian and his sons Titus and Domitian, honoring the Roman victory of the Jewish War. Replete with multifarious symbolism, the series emanated in all metals and sizes from the mints of Rome herself, Lugdunum, Ephesus (see lot 607) and the as yet undetermined Eastern mint(s) close to Antioch and/or Tyre. The depiction on all is one of conqueror and conquered; victory requires a vanquished. Thus, the culmination of the left-brained, patriarchal Roman society temporarily reigned supreme in these issues of war, only to be themselves defeated by yet another foe rising on the horizon, and later on the battlefield – *themselves*, as they were conquered from within.

Vespasian, 69 – 79 C.E.

600 Aureus (Gold, 7.26g ↓). Minted at Lugdunum (now Lyons, France), c. 70 C.E.

Obverse. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG TR P. Laureate head right of Vespasian; border of dots.

Reverse. Vespasian, holding palm branch and eagle-tipped sceptre, standing in triumphal quadriga right with horses pacing; behind him, in car, stands Victory crowning emperor; in front, captive with bound hands escorted by a Roman soldier holding spear; in background, man standing right blowing a trumpet; TRIVMP AVG in exergue; border of dots.

Cohen 567. BMC 397 (plate 13, #16) for this same reverse die. RIC 294. Very fine 15,000-17,500

Ex Leu 2, lot 376.

Certainly possessing one of the most active of all reverses on small flan issues of the Flavian dynasty, this great rarity well depicts the glory and tragedy of war. Because of the imperial titles on the obverse, it is datable to immediately after the defeat, making it one, if not *the* earliest of the extensive commemorative series struck by Rome and her subordinate mints.

Vespasian, 69 – 79 C.E.

601 Aureus (Gold, 7.24g ↓). Minted at Lugdunum, 72/3 C.E.

Obverse. IMP CAES VESPAS AVG P M TR P $\overline{\text{IIII}}$ P P COS IIII. Laureate head right of Vespasian; border of dots.

Reverse. DE – IVDAEIS. Trophy, consisting of helmet and cuirass; spear and two oblong shields on right arm; spear and round shield on two oblong shields on left arm; greaves, spears, round and oval shields on ground; border of dots.

Cohen 139. Cf. BMC 402. RIC 301. Scattered scuffing, otherwise choice very fine 14,000-16,000

Ex Sternberg 25 XI 76, lot 468.

Vespasian, 69 – 79 C.E.

602 Denarius (Silver, 3.44g ↓). Minted at Rome, 70/1 C.E.

Obverse. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG. Laureate head right of Vespasian; border of dots.

Reverse. Mourning woman (Judaea personified) seated right with hands in front; behind, trophy consisting of helmet, cuirass, oblong and round shield, greaves and two round shields; IVDAEA in exergue; border of dots.

Cohen 226. BMC 35. RIC 15. Excellent portrait, extremely fine 2000-2500

Ex Sternberg 30 XI 73, lot 77.

Ex Hess-Leu 24, lot 290.

Vespasian, 69 – 79 C.E.

603 Denarius (Silver, 3.51g ↓). Minted at Rome, 70/1 C.E.

Obverse. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG. Laureate head right of Vespasian; border of dots.

Reverse. Mourning woman (Judaea personified) seated right with hands bound behind her; behind, palm tree; IVDAEA in exergue; border of dots.

Cohen 229. BMC 43. Choice very fine 700-900

Ex NFA III, lot 99.

Vespasian, 69 – 79 C.E.

604 Denarius (Silver, 2.96g ↙). Minted at Rome, 72/3 C.E.

Obverse. IMP CAES VESP AVG P M COS IIII. Laureate head right of Vespasian; border of dots.

Reverse. VICTORIA AVGVSTI. Victory advancing right, holding palm over left shoulder, and about to place wreath on a standard set in ground to right; border of dots.

Cohen 618. BMC 75. Very fine 400-600

The casualties of the war were enormous. Josephus gives us the figure, most likely exaggerated, of 1,100,000 souls having perished; Tacitus states that the total number besieged was 600,000. Thirty thousand prisoners of war were sold at the conclusion of the war.

Vespasian, 69 – 79 C.E.

605 Denarius (Silver, 2.92g ↘). Minted at Rome, 75 C.E.

Obverse. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG. Laureate head right of Vespasian; border of dots.

Reverse. PON MAX TR P COS $\overline{\text{VI}}$. Victory standing to left on prow, holding wreath and palm; border of dots.

Cohen 368. BMC 166. RIC 94. Choice very fine 500-700

Vespasian, 69 – 79 C.E.

606 Denarius (Silver, 3.44g ↓). Minted at Rome, 79 C.E.

Obverse. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG. Laureate head right of Vespasian; border of dots.

Reverse. TR POT X COS VIIII. Victory advancing left, setting round shield on trophy; under trophy, Jewish captive left, mourning; border of dots.

Cohen 552. BMC 246. RIC 114. Rare, possessing an excellent portrait; choice very fine 1200-1400

Vespasian, 69 – 79 C.E.

607 Denarius (Silver, 2.52g ↓). Minted at Ephesus, 72/3 C.E.

Obverse. IMP CAES VESP AV-G P M COS $\overline{\text{IIII}}$. Laureate head right of Vespasian; border of dots.

Reverse. Mourning woman (Judaea personified) seated right under palm tree; behind, Titus in military dress standing right, foot on globe, holding vertical spear and parazonium; border of dots.

Cohen 645. BMC 511. RIC unlisted. Rare; edge and surface defects, otherwise about very fine 650-850

Ex Sotheby (London) 17 XI 83, lot 203.

This coin is a product of one of the rarest of all officially sanctioned mints of the empire, striking silver denarii for only a limited time; on other Ephesian issues of similar style and fabric, the abbreviated monogram of Ephesus is sometimes displayed on the reverse.

Vespasian, 69 – 79 C.E.

608 Hemidrachm (Silver, 1.30g ↑). Minted at Caesarea in Cappadocia, 75-79 C.E.

Obverse. AYTOKP K[AICAP OYЄCΠACI]ANOC CЄBA. Laureate head right of Vespasian; border of dots.

Reverse. Victory advancing right, holding wreath and palm branch; border of dots.

BMC (Galatia, Cappadocia and Syria) 17. Sydenham (*The Coinage of Caesarea in Cappadocia*) 94. Nearly extremely fine 350-500

Ex NFA IX, lot 443.

Vespasian, 69 – 79 C.E.

609 Sestertius (Orichalcum, 25.16g ↓). Minted at Rome, mid-71 C.E.

Obverse. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M TR P P P COS III. Laureate head right of Vespasian; border of dots.

Reverse. IVDEA CAPTA. Mourning woman (Judaea personified) seated right on cuirass to right of palm tree; to left of palm tree, captive Jew standing to right with hands bound; shields, spears and helmet at feet, S C in exergue; border of dots.

Cohen 234 var. BMC 534. Kraay pl. 10, #35 var. (obverse draped bust, reverse inscription IVDAEA). Porous, about very fine 1700-2200

The sestertius is of the largest module of all regularly minted Roman coins. Because of the size, it afforded the artist great scope for the design and potency of the issue. The value of the orichalcum (brass) sestertius, bright and shiny, gold-like when issued, was 1/4 silver denarius, 100 to the gold aureus.

Vespasian, 69 – 79 C.E.

610 Sestertius (Orichalcum, 24.90g ↘). Minted at Rome, mid-71 C.E.

Obverse. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M TR P P P COS III. Laureate head right of Vespasian; border of dots.

Reverse. IVDAEA CAPTA. Mourning woman (Judaea personified) seated right on cuirass to right of palm tree; to left of palm tree, captive Jew standing to right with hands bound; shields and spears at feet, S C in exergue; border of dots.

Cohen 234. BMC 535. Dark patina with some porosity, otherwise nearly extremely fine 1500-2000

Ex Pine Tree 29 V 74, lot 479.

Vespasian, 69 – 79 C.E.

611 Sestertius (Orichalcum, 19.71g ↑). Minted at Rome, mid-71 C.E.

Obverse. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M TR P P P COS III. Laureate head right of Vespasian; border of dots.

Reverse. IVDEA CAPTA. Mourning woman (Judaea personified) seated right under palm tree; behind, Titus as prince standing right with foot on helmet, holding vertical spear and parazonium; S C in exergue; border of dots.

Cohen 239. BMC 546. Bold, artistic portrait with an even green patination; extremely fine 12,000-15,000

It is likely that the sestertii bearing this obverse legend were issued shortly after the triumph celebrated by Vespasian and Titus.

Vespasian, 69 – 79 C.E.

612 Sestertius (Orichalcum, 26.52g ↓). Minted at Rome, mid-71 C.E.

Obverse. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M TR P P P COS III. Laureate head right of Vespasian; border of dots.

Reverse. VICTORIA AVGVSTI. Victory with foot on helmet standing right inscribing shield set on palm; to right, small mourning woman (Judaea personified) seated right, S C in exergue; border of dots.

Cohen 624. BMC 582. Kraay pl. 10, #37. Brown patina, very fine 1800-2200

Vespasian is honored on a vast majority of Roman minted issues, while his sons Titus and Domitian are normally portrayed on the coins emanating from Caesarea (see lots 593-598).

Vespasian, 69 – 79 C.E.

613 Sestertius (Orichalcum, 26.51g ↘). Minted at Rome, mid-71 C.E.

Obverse. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M TR P P P COS III. Laureate head right of Vespasian; border of dots.

Reverse. VIC TO RIA AVGVSTI. Victory with foot on helmet standing right inscribing shield set on palm; below, mourning woman (Judaea personified) seated left on arms, S C in exergue; border of dots.

Cohen 629. BMC 629. Choice very fine 2500-3000

Vespasian, 69 – 79 C.E.

614 Sestertius (Orichalcum, 27.71g ↓). Minted provincially, attributed to Tarraco, mid-71 C.E.

Obverse. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M TR P P P COS III. Small laureate head right of Vespasian; border of dots.

Reverse. IVDAEA CAPTA. Mourning woman (Judaea personified) seated right on cuirass to right of palm tree; to left of palm tree, captive Jew standing to right with hands bound; shields, spears and helmet at feet, S C in exergue; border of dots.

Cohen 234. BMC 761 (pl. 33, #1; *these dies*). Very fine 1750-2250

Vespasian, 69 – 79 C.E.

615 Dupondius (Orichalcum, 14.25g ↓). Minted perhaps at Lugdunum, c. 77/8 C.E.

Obverse. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG [COS VIII P P ?]. Radiate head right of Vespasian, globe at truncation(?); border of dots.

Reverse. IVDAEA CAPTA. Mourning woman (Judaea personified) seated right on cuirass to right of palm tree; underneath palm tree to right and left, shields, spears and vexillum; S C in exergue; border of dots.

Cohen, BMC, RIC unlisted. For a similar radiate head attributed to Lugdunum, see BMC pl. 39, #5. Very fine 2500-3000

Ex Leu 10, lot 98.

This extremely rare, perhaps unique coin is of a denomination not too commonly seen in Roman coinage of this period. Worth two copper asses, the main identifying mark, as to worth in the marketplace, is the *radiate* head of the emperor portrayed on the obverse. Later, it was this radiate portrait which identified the double denomination of silver antoninianus (officially worth two denarii), and gold binio (equal to two, or multiple aurei).

Vespasian, 69 - 79 C.E.

616 Quadrans (Copper, 2.63g ↙). Minted at Rome, 71 C.E.

Obverse. IMP CAES VE–SP–IAN AVG. Palm tree; border of dots.

Reverse. PON M T–RP P P COS III. Vexillum; S C in field; border of dots.

Cohen 343 var. BMC 618 var. Dark patina, choice very fine 180-220

Ex Platt (Nicolas Collection) 9 III 82, lot 265.

Vespasian, 69 – 79 C.E.

617 Quadrans (Copper, 2.91g ↗). Minted at Rome, 71 C.E.

Obverse. IMP VESPA–SIAN AVG. Palm tree; border of dots.

Reverse. PON M TR P P P COS $\overline{\text{III}}$. Sprinkler, patera and lituus; S C in field; border of dots.

Cohen 355. BMC* (Paris), pl. 24, #3 (*these dies*). Patina a bit thick, choice very fine 250-300

Ex Platt (Nicolas Collection) 9 III 82, lot 266.

Titus Caesar, 69 - 79 C.E.

618 Aureus (Gold, 7.28g ↓). Minted at Rome, 72/3 C.E.

Obverse. T CAES IMP VESP PON TR POT. Laureate head right of Titus; border of dots.

Reverse. Mourning woman (Judaea personified) seated right under palm tree; behind, Titus in military dress standing right, foot on globe, holding vertical spear and parazonium; border of dots.

Cohen 391. BMC p. 15, 83 and pl. 2, #14 (*these dies*). RIC 160. Choice very fine 8000-10,000

Ex Leu 2, lot 379.

Titus Caesar, 69 – 79 C.E.

619 Denarius (Silver, 3.22g ↓). Minted at Rome, 72/3 C.E.

Obverse. T CAES IMP VESP PON TR POT. Laureate head right of Titus; border of dots.

Reverse. Mourning woman (Judaea personified) seated right under palm tree; behind, Titus in military dress standing right, foot on globe, holding vertical spear and parazonium; border of dots.

Cohen 391 var. (as aureus). BMC p. 15, 85. RIC 160 (as aureus). Rare; flan chipped at edge, very fine 600-800

While technically the war was concluded in 70 C.E., a valiant group of Jews led by Eleazar, son of Jair, held out at the Dead Sea fortress of Masada through the time this coin was minted, in 73 C.E. There, at the fortress which King Herod had built, with its twenty foot high walls and accompanying thirty-eight towers, this heroic band fought against Roman armies and the long siege, never capitulating to the otherwise recognized Roman victory.

Titus Caesar, 69 – 79 C.E.

620 Denarius (Silver, 3.12g ↓). Minted in the East (Antioch?), 72/3 C.E.

Obverse. T CAES IMP VESP PON ("N" mirrored) TR POT. Laureate, cuirassed and draped bust right of Titus, seen half from behind; border of dots.

Reverse. Titus standing in triumphal quadriga right, holding branch in right hand and sceptre in left; border of dots.

Cohen 395. BMC p. 109, 521. Edge defects, especially at 12 o'clock (formerly mounted); otherwise, choice very fine. 600-800

Titus Caesar, 69 – 79 C.E.

621 Sestertius (Orichalcum, 26.80g ↓). Minted at Rome, 72 C.E. (after 1 July).

Obverse. T CAESAR VESPASIAN IMP III PON TR POT II COS II. Laureate bust right of Titus, wearing cuirass with aegis on breast; border of dots.

Reverse. Titus, radiate, in military dress, standing left with right foot on prow, holding Victory on globe and vertical spear; before him, Jew kneeling right, holding out hands; behind him, female personification of Judaea advancing right with extended right arm holding branch; S C in exergue; border of dots.

Cohen 234. Cf. BMC p. 145, 650 (pl. 26, #1) for this obverse die, p. 147, 652 for the reverse type. RIC 638. Magnificent, radiating portrait, choice very fine 25,000-30,000

Ex Schweizerischer Bankverein (Zürich) Auktion 5, lot 430.

This remarkable coin, illustrated in Mildenberg's Bar Kokhba corpus on page 93 (as figure 15), points to the restoration of Judaea as a respected province, equal to those of other outlying areas where additionally the language, customs and religion differed from those in Italy.

Titus Caesar, 69 – 79 C.E.

622 Sestertius (Orichalcum, 23.56g ↙). Minted at Rome, 72 C.E. (after 1 July).

Obverse. T CAESAR VESPASIAN IMP III PON TR POT II COS II. Laureate bust right of Titus, wearing cuirass with aegis on breast; border of dots.

Reverse. Titus standing in triumphal quadriga right, holding branch in right hand and sceptre in left; S C in exergue; border of dots.

Cf. Cohen 231. BMC p. 145, 650. RIC 629(b). Obverse in high relief with mark on cheek, over-all choice very fine 3000-4000

Ex Sotheby (London) 24 III 88, lot 166.

This coin shares the same obverse die with the previous sestertius, proving that the triumphal issues are indeed Judaea Capta commemoratives. While not too clear on this specimen, this well designed and detailed reverse composition has even the car (in which Titus rides) decorated, with the Prince holding a long branch and, to left, a woman (Judaea personified) in attitude of supplication right. The obverse die is obviously by a master engraver.

Titus Caesar, 69 – 79 C.E.

623 Sestertius (Orichalcum, 24.74g ↙). Minted likely at Lugdunum, 77/8 C.E.

Obverse. T CAES IMP AVG F PON TR P COS $\overline{\text{VI}}$ CENSOR. Laureate head right of Vespasian, the small globe at truncation not visible on this specimen due to weakness; border of dots.

Reverse. IVDAEA CAPTA. Mourning woman (Judaea personified) seated right on cuirass under palm tree: on left, Jew with hands bound standing to left; S C in exergue; border of dots.

Cf. Cohen 184 for obverse. Cf. BMC p. 211, 855 for obverse, being attributed to Lugdunum. Very rare and probably unpublished variant; about very fine 2500-3000

Titus, 79 – 81 C.E.

624 Aureus (Gold, 7.19g ↓). Minted at Rome, 80 C.E. (1 January - 1 July).

Obverse. IMP TITVS CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M. Laureate head right of Titus; border of dots.

Reverse. TR P $\overline{\text{IX}}$ IMP $\overline{\text{XV}}$ COS $\overline{\text{VIII}}$ P P. Two Jewish captives, man and woman, seated back to back under trophy composed of cuirass, helmet and two oblong shields; border of dots.

Cohen 305. BMC p. 230, 36. RIC 21a. Very fine 5000-7000

Ex Auctiones 30 IX 76, lot 367.

During the short but pregnant reign of Titus, Rome conquered Britain and experienced the eruption of Vesuvius (both in 79 C.E.), was devastated by fire (in the following year, destroying among other monuments, the renown Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus), and dedicated the Roman Colosseum, itself to become the site of gross massacre.

Titus, 79 – 81 C.E.

625 Denarius (silver, 3.52g ↓). Minted at Rome, 79 C.E. (after 1 July).

Obverse. IMP TITVS CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M. Laureate head right of Titus; border of dots.

Reverse. TR P $\overline{\text{VIIII}}$ IMP $\overline{\text{XV}}$ COS $\overline{\text{VII}}$ P P. Male captive kneeling right with hands bound behind back, in front of trophy consisting of helmet, cuirass, crossed swords and round shield; border of dots.

Cohen 295. BMC p. 228, 31. RIC 17. Choice very fine 500-700

Titus, 79 – 81 C.E.

626 Semis (Orichalcum, 3.91g ↙). Minted at Rome, 80/1 C.E.

Obverse. IMP T CAESAR DIVI VESPASI AVG. Laureate head right of Titus; border of dots.

Reverse. Mourning woman (Judaea personified) seated to left of palm tree; to right, shields and yoke(?); VD-CAP in field, S-C in field beneath; border of dots.

Cohen 112. BMC p. 279, 259. Very rare, very fine 1200-1500

During the Flavian dynasty the semis was infrequently coined, being equal to one-eighth sestertius or one-half as.

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